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The Bombay Chronicle

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B. S. A.
Perfect in every part Cycle.
WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1918.

VOL. XI NO. 275 BOMBAY FRIDAY NOVEMBER 23, 1923. TWO ANNAS.

The Bombay Chronicle

Business Notice.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith. In preparing manuscripts correspondents are requested to write on one side of the paper only, and to address their communications to the EDITOR, and not to any member of the staff by name. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

In the absence of express agreement to the contrary the copyright of all literary or other contributions published in the "Bombay Chronicle" vests in the Proprietors of the journal.

The Editor cannot undertake to return rejected communications unless a stamped and addressed envelope is enclosed for the purpose.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

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Daily Edition.

	Local.	Mofussil.
Yearly	Rs. 30	Rs. 35
Half-Yearly ...	,, 16	,, 18
Quarterly	,, 8	,, 9
Monthly	,, 3	,, 3-8

Single Copy Two Annas.

Sunday Edition.

Yearly	Rs. 5	Rs. 6

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OPENING SHORTLY
The Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
BRANCH at SHAIK MEMON STREET,
Opp. Jumma Musjid.
Head office: Hamam Street, Fort.
Branches Thakordwar & Opp. Juma Mus'id.

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THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN:—

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi via Malabar
2. Rangoon Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via coast ports.
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For freights and other particulars apply to:
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO., Agents,
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P. & O. AND BRITISH INDIA

(COMPANIES INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND.)

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICE
P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamer.		Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
24th Nov.	DELTA	--		8,907
1st Dec.	KASHMIR	--	MALWA X	10,941
18th ,,	MALOJA	--		20,700
15th ,,	CHINA	--		7,952
22nd ,,	KASHMIR	--		8,963
29th ,,	DONGOLA	--	MONGOLIA*	16,385
5th Jan.	MANTUA	--		10,902
12th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND X			11,430
19th ,,	PLASSY	--		7,393
26th ,,	DONGOLA	--	Narkunda *	16,227
2nd Feb.	DELTA	--		8,097
9th ,,	MACEDONIA X			11,089
16th ,,	MALWA §	--		10,041
23rd ,,	DONGOLA	--	MOLDAVIA*	16,277
1st March.	MANTUA	--		10,902
8th ,,	MOREA X			10,911
15th ,,	CALEDONIA	--		7,622
22nd ,,	DONGOLA †	--	MOOLTAN †	20,700
29th ,,	KAISAR-I-HIND			11,430
5th April.	NALDERA X	..		15,993
9th ,,	DEVANHA	--	Extrasteamer	8,092
12th ,,	MALWA	--		10,941
19th ,,	DONGOLA	--	MALOJA* --	20,700
26th ,,	MACEDONIA	--		11,089
3rd May	PLASSY..	..	CHINA X ..	7,952
10th ,,	MANTUA	..		10,902
17th ,,	DONGOLA	..	MONGOLIA*	16,385
24th ,,	CALEDONIA	..		7,622
31st ,,	PLASSY	..	Narkunda*	16,227

X Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.
§ Terminates voyage, at Marseilles.
† Does not convey passengers from India.
* Through steamers from Australia. Have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.
Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamer	Tons.
30th Nov ..	NEVASA	9,061
14th Dec ..	MARGHA	8,258
28th ,, ..	MATIANA	8,955
11th Jan. ..	DOMALA	8,441
25th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324
8th Feb. ..	DALGOMA‡	5,800
22nd ,, ..	MORVADA	8,193
7th March ..	MANDALA	8,246
21st ,, ..	DUMANA	8,600
4th April ..	MANELA	8,303
18th ..	MATIANA	8,965
2nd May. ..	DOMALA	8,441
16th ,, ..	MASHOBRA	8,324

‡ Cargo vessel only, will not convey passengers

P. & O. SAILINGS. BOMBAY TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

30th Nov.	MACEDONIA	--	11,089
18th Dec.	SICILIA†	--	6,813
28th ,,	MOREA	--	10,911
15th January	SOUDAN †	--	6,696
25th ,,	NALDERA	--	15,996
21st February	SICILIA †	--	6,813
22nd ,,	CHINA	--	7,952
18th March	SOUDAN †	--	6,696
24th April	SICILIA †	--	6,813

† Proceeds as far as Shanghai only.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers.	Destination
23rd Nov. --	VASNA	Bushehr via K'chi 9 a. m.
24th ,, ..	CHAKLA	Karachi via K'war 8 a. m.
26th ,, ..	VITA	Karachi via K'war
28th ,, ..	KARAPARA	East &South Africa
29th ,, --	BARALA	Bushehr via K'chi & P Gulf Ports

Terms and Rates of Freight and Passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE AND CO.
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.
P. O. Box 122.

NOTICE.

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CALCUTTA TO HALIFAX DIRECT TAKING CARGO FOR TRANSHIPMENT.

Terms Rate of Freight and Passages may be arranged with:—

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13, Strand Road, CALCUTTA,
P. P. O. Box 162.

Telephone No. 1220

SHIPPING.

N.Y.K. LINE
REGULAE SERVICE to JAPAN via SINGAPORE, HONGKONG and SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Com.	Ton.	Arrivel.	Dep.
Malacca Maru	M. Tani	5374	21st Nov.	29th Nov.
Hakodate Maru	U. Aoki	5303	28th Nov.	12th Dec.
Wakasa Maru	K. Horikawa	6083	14th Dec.	28th Dec.
Lima Maru	J. Koshikawa	7250	28th Dec.	11th Jan
Penang Maru	K. Habaki	5214	3rd Jan.	17th Jan

REVISED PASSAGE FARES

For	1st class	2nd class	European Steerage	3rd class with food	3rd class without food
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Singapore	330	210	158	105	84
Hongkong	480	270	203	135	108
Shanghai	540	320	240	160	123
Kobe	610	380	285	190	152

For particulars apply to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Alice Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay
Telephone No. 279. Telegrams "YUSEN"

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LTD.

Total Assets exceed Rs. 2,10,00,000
Annual Income exceeds Rs. 39,00,000
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Low Premiums. Liberal Conditions
Worldwide Policies.

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INDIAN CONCERN WITH INDIAN CAPITAL.
ATTRACTIVE PLANS.
TABLE A-1 A SPECIALITY.
Speedy settlement of claims.

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THE SECRETARIES.
ASIAN BUILDING.
Ballard Estate. Fort, Bombay.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY.

BANKERS:
NEDERLANDSCHE HANDEL-MAATSCHAPPY.
Incorporated in Holland.

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER 1824
Fully paid up Capital F80,000,000 £6,666,666
Reserve Funds F43,439,121 £3,531,765

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BRANCHES.

DUTCH EAST INDIES:

Semarang	Djember	Pekalongan
Sourabaya	Djocja	Pontianak
Cheribon	Kota Radja	Solo
Bandjermasin	Macassar	Tegal
Bandoeng	Padang	Tjilatjap
Cheribon	Palembang	Weltevreden

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.—Singapore, Penang.
BRITISH INDIA.—Calcutta, Bombay, Rangoon.
JAPAN:—Kobe.
CHINA:—Shanghai, Hongkong.
LONDON BANKERS.—The National Provincial and Union Bank of England Ltd
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2 per cent per annum on daily balance up to Rs. 1,00,000.—If the accrued interest for six months does not amount to Rs. 10, no interest will be allowed.
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LETTERS OF CREDIT DRAFTS issued on the above Agencies, the Principal Continental places, South Africa, America and Australia.
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L. J. S. VAN LEEUWEN,
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LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
Incorporated in India, 1907.
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Insure under an Endowment Policy

The Company pays all incidental expenses—you pay the premiums.—The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs, if death occurs earlier.

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ESTABLISHED OVER HALF A CENTURY AGO.

Opposite Juma Masjid, Shaikh Memon Street, Out Fort, Bombay.

'Phone No. 670.

This establishment has been specially awarded the following certificates:—
Vegetarian Federal Union,
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We beg to inform the Vegetarian Federal Union of London that Amichand Govanji, the Indian Confectioner of Bombay, has been awarded a certificate from the Vegetarian Exhibition and Congress held in the year 1898 for the excellence and delicacy of his Confectionery.

(Sd.) W. HILL, Chairman.
(Sd.) HARRY PHILLIPS, Secretary.

LADWAS (sweet balls) of various description and sizes.
SUTTERFENNY (a fluid of threadlike round cake) sweetened and fragrant.
HALWAS of different descriptions such as (a) Mahim Halva or (Viv), (b) Saffron Halva with almonds, (c) Gunny Halva, (d) Rose-scented Halva, (e) Venila Halva, (f) Muskati Halva, (g) Ice Cream Halva, (h) Orange Halva.

All orders executed under competent supervision with care and promptitude.
No such so-called preparations are genuine unless purchased from our Depot, bearing our signboard and bearing a printed label on the wrappers as well.
No V. P. P. will receive our attention.
The generous public are requested to give us a trial.

DR. D. WRITER & CO.

"TIKLI" Brand Tablet Manufacturers of Quinine, Purgative, Vegetable Laxative, etc., etc., and Medicated Lozenges.

Private formulas rendered in plain or sugar-coated tablet form, at reasonable rate.

Please call for our FREE List.

Address:—CORNER GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY No. 7.

150

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY PAGE BOOK
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When you spend so much for your clothes why not be certain that they are made by artistic Tailors!

ARAUJO FERNANDES & CO.
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The first years of your life must make provision for the last. Our Endowment Policy which also protects your dependents—is simple, systematic and practical.

Write us about it just now:—

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M. KANJI & Co.

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HEAD OFFICE:—12, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.
BOMBAY OFFICE:—46, Churchgate Street, Fort, Bombay.
C. I. OFFICE:—17, Sikh Mohalla, INDORE, C. I.

A PROGRESSIVE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The only Company to provide houses for its Policy-holders under its Housing Scheme.

ALL UP-TO-DATE LIFE INSURANCE PLANS.

GUARANTEED BONUS! AUTOMATIC NON-FORFEITURE. | PERSONAL DISABILITY ADVANTAGES. LIBERAL SURRENDER VALUES.

Investment Bonds a speciality.

WANTED.—AGENTS for every district head-quarter in Bombay Presidency or C. I. and Rajputana. Good terms offered to really capable men.

APPLY TO RESPECTIVE BRANCH OFFICES.

PERODONT
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ANTISEPTIC TOOTH-PASTE,
PERODONT protects the teeth from decay!
PERODONT keeps the teeth always white.
PERODONT is free from injurious drugs.
Price 8 Annas per tube,
Can be had from all Chemists or from The
POPULAR PHARMACY,
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Branch:—Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.

THE INDIA PROVIDENT CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED:—1910.

Dividend declared	1921 --	-- 20%
Dividend declared	1922 --	-- 30%
Dividend declared	previous years—	15—20%

The Safest office for Life Insurance for the poor. Premium Re. 1/ or /8/ per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 19 Grey Street, CALCUTTA.

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Readers' Private Short Advertisements inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

FIRST 20 WORDS—ONE RUPEE.
Every additional word—One Anna.

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their name and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "apply Box No. ..... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number .....Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED AT ONCE.—LINO OPERATORS. Apply to the MANAGING DIRECTOR. "Bombay Chronicle", Bombay.
A

WANTED—Applicants seeking employments to apply for "Terms" (enclosing one anna stamp) to KAPOOR & CO., Employment Suppliers, Fatehpuri Road, Delhi.
A R9038

WANTED.—By a Commercial firm, a practical MECHANICAL ENGINEER, familiar with erection and working of Oil Engines and agricultural machinery. Write to Box No. 9848, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9035

WANTED URGENTLY—MANAGERS, ACCOUNTANTS, CASHIERS and CANVASSERS for branches to be opened in Bombay and Madras Presidency. Apply with testimonials to the CHIEF MANAGER, the Bharat Commercial Bank, Ltd., Lahore
A 18167

WANTED—Respectable AGENTS on liberal commission, and salary on guaranteed business. For particulars apply to:—G. K. SUBBIAH, Chief Agent, Unique Assurance Company Limited, Shroff Buildings, Parel, Bombay. 12.
A 18136

WANTED.—An experienced TRAVELLING CANVASSER, for a firm, dealing in mill and gin stores, for tour in west coast and Madras Presidency. Should be well up in correspondence and typing. Good prospects for really competent men, who could guarantee business. Apply with terms enclosing copies of testimonials to Box No. 9849, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R9036

WANTED.—Competent MANAGERS for our Coal and Export and Import business on a monthly salary of Rs. 150 with future prospects. The applicant must be a strictly honest and hard working gentleman and must furnish with a cash security Rs. 5,000. Apply immediately with copies of testimonials to THE MANAGING AGENTS Bengal Trading and Coal Company, Ltd., 23 Strand Road, CALCUTTA.
A R9010

WANTED—A part-time LECTURER in Mercantile Law for the Evening Classes (5 p.m. to 7 p.m.) at the Sydenham College of Commerce and Economics, Bombay. Pay Rs. 200 per month. The appointment will be in the first instance for one year, but is renewable every year in case of satisfactory work. Applications stating qualifications, teaching experience, caste, age, nationality, salary, if any, drawn at present, together with copies of testimonials with regard to their ability and moral character should reach the Principal by the 27th November, 1923. Applicants are also desired to note that any attempt to enlist support for their applications from persons of influence will disqualify them for the appointment, and that they should not attempt to see any Member or Minister of Government or Secretary, Deputy Secretary or Under-Secretary to Government, unless they are called for a personal interview.
A18147

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO BE LET—A SPACIOUS GODOWN, fitted with electric lights, suitable even for a Motor Garage at Kumpta Street, Fort. Please apply LALUBHAI NATTOOCHAND 210, Bazar Gate.
C R8950

AT CHIKALWADI, Grant Road, a very large FLAT, suitable for a large family is TO BE LET to any caste. Apply IMPERIAL DAIRY.
C R9085

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

OVERLAND—Model 85—Lately overhauled. An absolute bargain. Apply T. E. PRATT (Bombay) LTD., Hughes Road.
JA 18153

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WANTED—People to become right with God by reading Real Life Series. Rs. 2-0 for 12 numbers. ACADEMY OF DIVINE SCIENCE, Mirjapur, Ahmedabad.
L R9027

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HOTEL WINDSOR
MONTE-CARLO.

The most Popular and High Class Hotel, of Monte-Carlo

GRAND HOTEL DE NOAILLE & METROPOLE
MARSEILLE (FRANCE).

The most popular and High class H[illegible] Marseilles.

CALCUTTA HOTEL,
MIRZAPUR SQUARE, NORTH, CALCUTTA

IDEAL HOTEL for Indian Ladies and Gentlemen. Charges: Rs. 6, Rs. 4 and Rs. 2-8 per diem.

Telegram: "CALHOTEL."

ST. MORITZ.
Switzerland.
The Belvedere

HIGH-CLASS English Family Hotel in finest absolutely free, and sunniest situation. Inclusive terms from 12 to 20.

ALLAHABAD.
CENTRAL HOTEL—Allahabad.

DOUBLE STORIED FIRST CLASS HOTEL under European Supervision, near Railway, Bright, Airy Rooms, every comfort, excellent cuisine. Electric lights and fans. Reasonable charges.
'Phone 222.

MUSSOORIE.
SAVOY HOTEL—Mussoorie.
Will open for the season 1924, from April 1st.
The most popular Hotel in the Hills.
Great Reduction in Tariff to meet the Exigencies of the Times.
CARLTON HOTEL—Lucknow.
(Open throughout the year.)
India's Premier and Most Up-to-date Hotel.
(Under same management.)

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in the "Sunday Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political general, engineering, and scientific interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for at usual rates.

All photographs must be sent to the EDITOR Sunday Chronicle.

EDUCATIONAL.

THE ROYAL HOMOEOPATHIC INSTITUTE, Meerut.—(Registered under Act XXI of 1860). Teaches Homoeopathy, Electro Homoeopathy and Biochemistry, both by local training and correspondence and grants Diplomas. Supplies fresh medicines and accessories at very moderate prices. Please apply for prospectus to Dr. R. R. GUPTA, H.M.D., Principal.
R8873

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—A FINANCIER to finance a first class Paying Indian Industry in Bombay. Best opportunity to capitalists. Rs. 25,000 required for a short period. Good prospects guaranteed. Please apply immediately to Box No., 9847, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
R 18146

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

WANTED.—PERSONS to learn simplest system of shorthand at home without teacher. Text book Re. 1-4. Dictionary 1-4. Diplomas awarded. CITY COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Delhi.
R9038

COCOGEM is the finest vegetable cooking butter obtainable. It is the natural unadulterated oil from Malebar cocoanuts superrefined, deodorized and untouched by hand. As. 11½ per lb. in 6lbs. tins. Delivery paid. The TATA OIL MILLS CO., LTD., Talapuram, Cochin State.
T9

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE GWALIOR
SUN BRAND
PORTLAND CEMENT.

"Surpasses all the requirements of the British Standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

THE GWALIOR CEMENT CO., LTD.,
Navsari Buildings, Fort, BOMBAY.
No. 1986.

THE IDEAL BEVERAGE FOR THE INDIAN CLIMATE—The well known Pure Munich Beer "Mathaserbrau"—at Rs 13 per case of 2 doz. quarts or Rs. 24 per case of 4 doz. quarts F. O. R. Bombay from, GENERAL UTILITY PRODUCTS, Wine and Spirit Merchants, Imperial Chambers, Ballard Estate, Bombay.
T R8839

ON VIEW—The best and valuable furniture of 1 Dining, 2 drawing rooms, 1 office room and 6 bed rooms, such as Chesterfields, Cabinet sofas, Austrian safe, Singer Machine, perambulator, silk lined suite, roll top tables, Maharajahs bedsteads, fancy almyrah and many household articles will be sold by public auction at Chawpati sea face next to the Band Stand, on SUNDAY, the 25th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) by BENNETT & CO. See auction advertisement.
T R9029

PUBLIC NOTICES

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS:

Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and subsequent insertion	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance, and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified advertisement columns.

SALE OF CHROME ORE IN MYSORE

THE ATTENTION of the public interested in minerals is invited to the detailed notification of the Mysore Geological Department, No. 711, dated 3rd November, 1923, published in pages 781-782 of Part VI of the Mysore Gazette, dated 8th November, 1923, calling for tenders on or before the 30th November, 1923, for the purchase of stocks of Chrome ore at the disposal of Government, lying at places mentioned in the Schedule attached to the Notification.

A. M. SEN,
Offg. Director,
Mysore Geological Department,
Bangalore.
C18073

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY.

A DISPENSARY with all medicines, apparatus, utensils, fittings, etc., situate at Lalbag, Parel, of the late Dr. G. Y. Benker, B.A., L.M. & S., is to be disposed of in its present condition. Persons desirous of buying it should write to the undersigned or see him between 7-30 and 9-30 in the morning or evening.

N. S. DEVRUKHKER,
B.A., LL.B.,
Jethabhai Kalyanji Building,
opposite Gaumdevi Temple,
Gaumdevi, Bombay.
R9004

THE KHATAU MAKANJI SPINNING AND WEAVING CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FORTY-NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Laxmi Building, Ballard Pier, Fort, on FRIDAY, the 23rd November, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I—To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ended 30th June, 1923.
II—To declare a Dividend.
III—To elect Directors in place of those who retire by rotation.
IV—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
V—To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

The SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, 16th November, 1923, to FRIDAY, 30th November, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. A. TARKHAD,
Secretary.
Bombay, 10th October, 1923. C18010

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE TATA HYDRO ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY CO. LTD.

NOTICE.

THE FOURTEENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held on TUESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1923, at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1923.
2. To declare a Dividend on Preference Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1923.
3. To declare a Dividend on Ordinary Shares for the half-year ending 30th June, 1923.
4. To elect two Directors in place of the Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E., and Mr. Narottam Morarjee who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st day of December, 1923, to the 11th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.
Bombay, 21st November, 1923.

NOTE:—If the above Resolutions 2 and 3 are passed at the Meeting, dividends on shares will be paid for the half-year ended 30th June, 1923, on and after FRIDAY, the 21st day of December, 1923, to those Shareholders whose names appear on the Company's Books on the 30th day of November, 1923.
C18150

THE ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the ANDHRA VALLEY POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 11th day of December, 1923, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1923.
2. To pass a Resolution authorising payment of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum out of Capital during construction on the Preference and Ordinary Share Capital for the half-year ending 30th June, 1923, in accordance with Article 33 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect two Directors in place of Sir Sassoon David, Bart., K.C.S.I., and Mr. R. D. Tata, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st day of December, 1923, to the 11th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.
Bombay, 21st November, 1923.
C18151

THE TATA POWER COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FOURTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the TATA POWER COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1923, at 11-30 a.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1923.
2. To pass a Resolution authorising payment of interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum out of Capital during construction on the Preference and Ordinary Share Capital up to 30th June, 1923, in accordance with Article 33 of the Articles of Association.
3. To elect two Directors in place of the Hon. Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt., C.I.E., M.B.E., and Mr. F. E. Dinshaw, who retire by rotation, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
4. To elect two Directors in place of Mr. J. C. K. Peterson, C.I.E., and Mr. J. D. Ghandy, who have been appointed Directors under Article 110 of the Company's Articles of Association and retire under the same Article, but are eligible for re-election and offer themselves accordingly.
5. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will remain CLOSED from the 1st day of December, 1923, to the 12th day of December, 1923, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS, LIMITED, Agents,
B. J. PADSHAH,
Director.
Bombay, 21st November, 1923. C18152

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act VII of 1913.
and
In the matter of the United Press of India Ltd.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

THE following resolution was passed at the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the United Press of India, Ltd., on Saturday the 3rd November, 1923, and was subsequently confirmed as a Special Resolution on Monday the 19th November, 1923.

"That the Company be wound up voluntarily and that Mr. Sorab S. Engineer be appointed Liquidator for the purposes of such winding up."

MANGALDAS B. MEHTA,
Chairman.
C18145

NOTICE.

IS HEREBY GIVEN that leases of Government vacant lands situate at Queen's Road, opposite Charni Road Station, and more particularly described below and shown on Plan No. 222, dated 8-5-1922, and marked with letters C and D will be sold by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 12th day of December, 1923, at 12 noon, in the Office of the Collector of Bombay, Old Custom House.

The conditions of sale and the plan of the land can be seen at the Office of the Superintendent, Bombay City Survey and Land Records, Old Custom House.

DESCRIPTION.

PLOT C:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less and bearing C. S. No. 46 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by C. S. No. 44 belonging to Government, on or towards the South by C. S. No. 47 belonging to Government, on or towards the East by C. S. No. 45 belonging to Mr. Balkrishna H. Rane, Manager and Trustee of Somavanshiya Kshatriya community, Mangalwady Dharamshalla, and on or towards the West by Queen's Road.

PLOT D:—All that piece or parcel of land situate at Queen's Road, containing by admeasurement 202 square yards more or less and bearing C. S. No. 48 of Girgaum Division, and bounded as follows:—On or towards the North by C. S. No. 47 belonging to Government, on or towards the South by C. S. No. 8 belonging to Byramjee Jeejibhoy Institute, on or towards the East by C. S. No. 49 belonging to Messrs. Moroba Dhanji Rawoot and others, Managers of the Pathare community Dharmashala, and on or towards the West by Queen's Road.

(Sd.) J. P. BRANDER,
Collector.
Old Town Custom House, Fort,
Bombay Collector's Office.
22nd November, 1923.
C18148

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. SYEDUDDIN HAFEJI IMAMUDDIN has retired from the partnership firm carrying on business under the style of Imperial Shoes Co., in the Kerawala Building at Carnac Road as from 22nd day of October, 1923 and the said partnership is thereby dissolved. Public are therefore informed not to deal with him as a partner.

MANAGER,
IMPERIAL SHOES Co.,
21st November, 1923. C18157

TENDERS.

THE BOMBAY SCHOOLS COMMITTEE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received personally by the undersigned at his Office on Monday the 10th December, 1923 from 12 to 2 p.m. (Bombay Time) for the supply of (A) School Furniture and Physical Exercise Apparatus and (B) Water Vessels for storage and Drinking, and (C) Clocks, striking hours, for the period of one year or alternately of two years from 1st January, 1924, rates to be quoted separately for both these periods. Tenders may be for one or more sections, but there should be a separate sheet for each section. Printed forms giving the specifications will be supplied by this Office. Sample articles may be seen at the Lord Harris Municipal School Building, Carnac Road, from the 28th November to the 7th December except Saturday and Sunday from 12 noon to 4 p.m., on application to the Headmaster.

Each Tender must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rs. 300 to be returned, if the Tender is not accepted. The person or persons whose Tenders are accepted shall have to deposit Rs. 5,000, Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 300 respectively, in Cash or Government Securities of equivalent present Market value, for articles of the Classes (A), (B) and (C) as stated above, as Security for the prompt and faithful execution of Orders, forfeitable as per Contract for default.

There is no undertaking to accept the Lowest Tender.

The attention of Tenderers is drawn to Corporation Resolution No. 6632 of 15-10-1923, expressing "the opinion that the articles manufactured in any part of the British Empire outside India should be used (in the supply of the above articles) except when they are not available in any other part of the World." The articles must of course be good and obtainable at reasonable prices.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
22nd November, 1923.
The Schools Committee's Office,
Municipal Offices, Fort, Bombay.
C18142

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE DIRECTORS in the meeting held at the registered office of the Co., at 12 noon on the 18th Nov., 1923, at Khanapur resolved unanimously to make a further call of Rs. 25 on ordinary shares. The shareholders are therefore requested to remit money by 30th Jan., 1924.

By order of the Board,
(Sd.) M. S. NADKARNI & CO.
Managing Agents.
Khanapur, 19-11-1923.
18144

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

WANTED.—A WATER WORKS SUPERINTENDENT to hold independent charge of the Water Works. Starting Pay Rs. 500 to 700 according to qualifications. Qualified Mechanical Engineers with sound theoretical training and practical experience of pumping plants and machinery and workshop need apply. Applications with copies of testimonials, (which will not be returned) stating age, qualifications, experience, etc., specially qualifications in electrical engineering and the earliest date of joining the appointment, if selected, should reach the undersigned on or before the 30th November, 1923.

(Sd.) DWARKA PRASAD SINGH,
Executive Officer.
C18106

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
122, Apollo Street, Fort.
Telephone No. 881.

WEEKLY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD AND OFFICE FURNITURE, CHESTERFIELD SOFAS, SAFES, GREY SHIRTINGS, WOOLLEN GOODS, GOLD AND SILVER BROCADES, INDIAN AND PERSIAN CARPETS, INSOLVENT'S PIECE-GOODS ETC. ETC.

Messrs. CRAWFORD & CO., will sell by Public Auction on MONDAY, the 26th November, 1923 at 2.30 p.m. (S. T.), at their rooms No. 122, Apollo Street, Fort the following:—

Household and office furniture, such as drawing room sofas, chairs, arm and armless chairs, cabinets, dining table, writing tables, office tables, racks, teapoys, sideboards, cupboards, bookstands, Chesterfield sofas, safes, cricket bats, etc.

By the order of B. N. Lang, Esq., the Official Assignee of Bombay and Assignee of the Estate and effects of Sanidas Wadhumall (Insolvent):—

4 pieces satin silk.
7 pieces pino apple.

By the order of the Manager of the Dead Letter Office:—

Boots, books, wearing apparels, etc., etc.

By the order of the office concerned:—

One lot woollen piecegoods.

By the order of Messrs. Ralli Bros.

One lot grey shirtings.

By the order of the office concerned and on account and risk of Messrs. Abdulla Mazandrani.:—

1 Persian carpet.
1 Indian carpet.
8 pieces of gold and silver brocades.

CRAWFORD AND CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1923.

MEHTA & CO.
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT AND G.I.P. RAILWAY
Telephone No. 1285.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT JAIL ROAD (SOUTH) OUTSIDE THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

On SATURDAY, the 24th November at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA & CO., will sell by Public Auction on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor, Mr. Abdulla Datoobhoy Hassum by order of Messrs. N. C. Dalal & Co., Attorneys for Mr. Soonderji Vithaldas, the Transferee of the Mortgage under an Indenture dated 6th September 1921 and by virtue of the power of sale reserved in an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 6th October 1914 executed by the said Mortgagor in favour of Messrs. Monji Kanji and Karsondas Natha, the Mortgagees, the undermentioned valuable landed property on the premises.

All that piece or parcel of land upon a Fazandari Tenure in perpetuity admeasuring one hundred and four two-ninth square yards or thereabouts and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's New Survey No. 2/3167 with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 3438 and Street Nos. 21 and 22 all which premises are situate at and on western side of Jail Road south and in the city and registration sub-district of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Jail Road south and on or towards the West, North and South by the property of Damji Shamji and others.

Further particulars conditions of sale and inspection of Title Deeds can be had on application to Messrs. N. C Dalal & Co., attorneys for the said Transferee at their office at Asha Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 23rd November, 1923.

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AUCTION SALE.

BENNETT & CO.

120, Apollo Street, Fort.

Under instructions from the Receiver, of Messrs. F. E. Press & Co., (Gwalior) Ltd., Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 27th and WEDNESDAY, the 28th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) each day sell by Public Auction at Messrs. P. B. Press and Co's factory at Frere Road, Mangalore Street, Fort, the stock in trade of the above Company such as—axle arms crank, etc.; springs of assorted sizes; steel wheels; seaming of assorted colours; pastings of assorted colours; laces; lamps; whips; letters; enamelled jars; filters; tubes keys; pumps; motor lamps; treads; steps; bars; files; buckles; pillar; lifts; joints hinges; rubber matting; horns; belts; wrenches pipes; bars; locks; hooks; rings; tips; fastners; loops; leads; bulbs; tassels; buttons rosettes; silk; cord; wire; wicks; brake brushes; varnish; paint; morrocco; cloth; chains; beadings; cutters; compasses; piping zallar; matting; rexine; oil jets and shafts; etc., etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

The above will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 25th November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at Chawpati near the Bandstand, very valuable and handsome made to order household furniture, glass, crockery and platedware, sliding dining table, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard and dumb-waiters, rich carpets, teapoys, marble top side tables, Chesterfield sofas and chairs, fancy cabinets table ornaments, vases, electric lamps and fans, wall clocks, single and double bedsteads, reclining sofas, folding arm easy chairs, dressing chest of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, cloth and gown presses, mirror almirahs, writing tables, office chairs, glass door book and silver cases, hat stands, one phonograph, roll top tables, meat safes, one Austrian double door iron safe on stand, perambulator, aluminium, utensils, etc., etc.

A property of a gentleman.

Catalogues are published and the property on view.

AUCTION SALE OF BLUEMELS PUMPS, GODREJ SAFE, ETC.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street.

By order of the Bank concerned.
155 pieces Ingots Copper Hardened Motor Metal (I. B. I.S. Brand) about 15 cwt. per Phosphor Bronza Co. Ltd.
By order of the office concerned.
20 Pieces Mulls 20 yards.

By order of the Bank concerned and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Truth & Co. of Poona,
1 case containing Bluemel's pumps (per Austin Payton & Co.).
By order of N. H. Moos Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 874 of 1923 (Dadyba v. Bhagwandas).
1 Godrej Safe, wooden stands, and Mehta boxes etc.
By order of N. H. Moos, Esqr., Receiver appointed in Suit No. 160 of 1921—(Shirinbai v. Aminaboo) one glass door cupboard, Godrej safe with stand (broken) silver ornaments such as—sleeve buttons, chains, silver bedy. kadas, pearl nose ring, earing etc.

AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

1 secondhand rubber-tyred canoe victoria.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred mail coach.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 secondhand rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 pony in saddle.
1 Arab horse in harness and saddle.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTIES AT ESKAR AND POISAR (DIST. THANA.)

(Suit No. 2303 of 1919.)

Jaganath Madonji and others.

Laxmibai, widow of Pandurang Madonji and others.

Under Instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., Receiver in pursuance to the directions contained in the consent Decree and the Decretal order of Reference, dated 9th March 1922 and the Consent Decree, dated 13th April 1922, Messrs. BENNETT & CO will on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant sell by Public Auction at 4-45 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms No. 120, Apollo Street, the following.

LOT NO. II.—All that piece of land at the Khoti Village of Eksar, Taluka Salsette Dist. Thana Sub-District Bandra bearing, Survey No. 169 Paddy (rice) land Pot No. 1 area 3, 38 assessment 30-2-0 Kharif.

Survey No. 169 Varkas (grass) Falni No. 1 area 0/36 assessment 2-0-0 Varkas bounded on the East by land comprised in Survey No. 171 belonging to Chhabildas Lallubhai owner of Eksar Village, on the West Road to Mandapeshwar and the that land comprised in Pot No. 2/3 belonging to Sokabai, on the South by the land bearing Survey No. 170 belonging to Ranchhoddas and others, and on the North by land bearing Pot No. 4 belonging to Palekar and the boundary of Mandapeshwar.

LOT NO. III.—All that piece or parcel of land at Village Poisar, Taluka Salsette Dist. Thana Registration Sub-District of Bandra bearing Survey No. 89—Pot 2—admeasuring about 636 yards. The assessment of the said land is-0-11-0 and bounded on the East by Godbunder Road, on the West,-South, and North by other land of the said Pot. No I—belonging to Mukund Keshav Mistry Bhandari.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Raghavayya Nagindas and Co. Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT AND CO.,
Bombay, 23rd November 1923.

MISTRY & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.

8/10, Dean Lane, Fort.
Telephone 5152.

UNIQUE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BENJAMIN ROBERT AND WIMBRIDGE'S FURNITURES.

BONA-FIDE AUCTION SALE AT "KRISHNA NIVAS" 24, WALKESHWAR ROAD, OPPOSITE CHOWPATTY, ON SUNDAY, THE 25TH INSTANT, AT 2-30 P.M. (S. T.).

Messrs. MISTRY and Co., will sell by Public Auction very rich high class made-to-order furniture by Messrs. Benjamin, Wimbridge Roberts, and others. Blackwood carved round dining table dining room chairs, full sized cabinet sofas, one German make Semi grand Piano by Harold, His Master's Voice cabinet Gramophone with records, rich Chesterfield suites, sofas and chairs, one flat roll top writing table, one Oliver typewriter almost new, one Steel safe Rich wall cabinets, Black wood carved double wooden bedsteads, Mirror and panelled almirahs, dressing chest of drawers, Swinging beds with brass fittings, full sized glass partition screens, book cases Ladies' writing tables, bent wood chairs, Rich glass, Crockery, and plated ware.

ONE FIAT SEVEN SEATER MOTOR CAR with all accessories, in running order. Property is on view and Catalogues will be published.

Property of a gentleman.

MISTRY & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 22rd November, 1923.

AMUSEMENTS.

WEST-END CINEMA

A Superb PARAMOUNT-ARTCRAFT DRAMA
TO-NIGHT—FOR THE LAST TIME!

APRIL FOLLY

(5 Reels) featuring the bewitchingly lovely
MARION DAVIS
MARION DAVIS
and the popular handsome star
CONWAY TEARLE

The amusing story of a lady writer, going on board a steamer to South Africa, masquerading under the false name of an Earl's daughter, and the many excruciatingly funny positions she found herself drifting in.

A clever ruse to catch a diamond-stealer actually red-handed.

.. Comedy in the programme.

The Programme includes the International News Showing the Great

JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE

Desolation—disaster—confusion—panic—destruction—of a magnitude unparalleled since the eruption of Vesuvius in the days of the Roman Emperors. The worst tragedy that has overtaken a whole nation before it had time to realise what was happening. Beautiful Japan transformed in the twinkling of an eye into a vast Grave Yard! Human endeavour of centuries swept away by the worst catastrophe recorded in history.

TO-DAY 5-30; 7; 8-45 and 10-30 p. m. (S.T.)

WEST-END CINEMA

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD.)

NOVELTY CINEMA

GRAND VARIETY PROGRAMME
"JOCKEY OF DEATH"
Cinema Film Drama for the Last Time To-day in 5 Reels together with
BOXING CONTESTS
Film of two reels.
Cinema Shows only Twice To-day, Friday
at 5-15 and 7 p. m. (S. T.)
ORDINARY RATES.
FOR FEW DAYS ONLY
THE POPULAR BOMBAY FAVOURITES

CHEFALO AND PALERMO CO

in their Merry and Bright shows at the Novelty Cinema by special request.
Only One Show To-Night at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.)
Prices of Admission Excluding Tax; Rs. 3; Rs. 2; Re. 1-8 Re. 1; Annas 12 and 8
AN EXTRA SHOW ON SATURDAY & SUNDAY AT 6-30 P. M. (S. T.)
FREE LIST ENTIRELY SUSPENDED.

NOVELTY CINEMA

(Grant Road, Tram Terminus.)

Gandharv Natak Mandali

Grant Road
NEW ELPHINSTONE THEATRE
on
Sat. 24th Nov. 1923 (8-30 p. m. Night)
Sun. 25th Nov. 1923 (3 p. m. Noon.)
ASHA-NIRASHA.

Manager,
G. N. MANDALI.

AUCTION SALE.

MOOSA BROS.

AUCTIONEERS AND HOUSE AGENTS 'YUSSUF BUILDING', CHURCHGATE STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF ARTISTIC TEAK AND BLACKWOOD DRAWING, DINING AND BEDROOM FURNITURE, STRONG SAFES, WALL CLOCKS, ELECTRIC TABLE LAMPS, GLASSWARE, CROCKERY, ETC., ETC.

THIS DAY, 23rd November, 1923 at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MOOSA BROS., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at their rooms in "Yussuf Building, Church Gate Street, Fort, the following:—

Double mirror door almirah, chest of drawers, revolving book stand, soiled linen basket, dinner waggon, drawing room sofas and chairs, meatsafe, iron beds, teapoys, dining table, office tables, strong safes size, 26" by 30" soda glasses, dinner sets, set of Chesterfield sofa and chairs, wall clocks, electric table lamps, etc., etc.

The property is on view.

MOOSA BROS.,
Auctioneers.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE

To-Night at 9-30 p.m.
WILLIAM HEUGHAN
The Renowned Scottish Baritone.
Cinema at 6-30 p. m.
"JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

EMPIRE THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
FUN FRIDAY

EMPRESS THEATRE

To-day at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p. m.
"OTHELLO" and
"THE JAPANESE EARTHQUAKE"

IMPERIAL

presents
TO-NIGHT—THIS WEEK
SATI—NARMADA
The most powerful story produced by Kohinoor Film Co. in 9 Reels. Don't miss to SEE.
Daily 6, 8-15& 10-30 p.m.
Saturday and Sunday Extra Show at 3-30 p. m.
Price as usual.
ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

CAUSE LIST.

(FRIDAY, November 23.)

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE SHAH.

In the Division Court No. 59.

FOR FURTHER ARGUMENT.

2484-23—Shah and C. Dhanji Vallabhji and anr, Cowasji Framji and Co, Mulla and M.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSES.

2709-23—Khandwalla and Chh, Ramkrishna Hareshwar Pandit A B DeMonte, Madhavji and Co.

TESTAMENTARY SUIT

T and I J Re Parbati, widow, 20-20 Edgelow G W and Co, Bai Jeneere widow, Suraswatibai widow, Jamshedji K and D.

FOR TRIAL OF ISSUE.

5351-22—Payne and Co The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd, Nanakchand Nathmal and anr. Madhowji and Co.

LONG CAUSES.

313-17—Dikshit and Co., Ganpatrai Harnandrai Onkarmal Hardeodas and others Pudnanand Cl and J, Tyabji D and Co.

S C Ct 552-6219-21—Motichand and D, Soonderji Kallianji and ors v Gulam Hussein Bundeally Somji, Matubhai J and M.

1774-23—N C Dalal, Adamji Lookhmanji v Jewra Ramji and ors, Shah and Co.

586-23—Mulla and M, Bai Labhdevi v The Sir Dagji Wadhwan Camp Mfg Co Ltd, Craigie B and C.

795-22—Dabholkar and Co, Lalji Khushalji and Co v Memon Dhondu Joshi and anr, Dikshit M and Co, Against Deft No. 2.

1511-19—Unwalla P and P, Engineering Stores Trading Co v Messrs Dassby, Mansukhlal H M and Co.

5219-19—Dabholker and Co, Kulkarni Lele and Co v Haji Usman Haji Ahmed and Co, Payne and Co.

459-12—Ardeshir H D and Co, Haji Adamji Haji Noormahomed v Dawood Moti, Kanga and S.

S C Ct 131/3194-18—Payne and Co, Kara Shivji and ors v Morjook bin Mahomed and ors, Mulla and M.

2616-21—Malvi M R and Co, Ratiram Lachmandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla, Dubash and Co.

2619-21—Malvi M R and Co, Bhotamal Naranjandas v Badridas Wakhanlal Mathurawalla and ors, Dubash and Co.

2865-20—Rustomji and G, Bujanbai William and ors v Ratilal Chaganlal and anr, Sabnis G and S.

5113-21—Little and Co, Aldredge Solomon and Co Ltd (in liquidation) v Kalyandas Bros, Mulji Th and Co.

537-22—Dabholker and Co, Jerup Teja and Co v Parmanand Sursing, Dikshit M and Co.

S C Ct 1968/2482-20—Craigie B and Co, Keshavlal Lalchand v Chunilal Lalloobhai and anr, Shroff and V.

857-20—Matubhai J and M, Ramanlal Jamnadas v Ghanchi Narandas Ambirani, Jamsedji R and D.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE PRATT.

In the Division Court No. 46.

SUITS FOR HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

LONG CAUSES.

3643-23—Rele and Co, Parshram Dataram Khamdasany, The Tata Industrial Bank Ltd and others, Little and Co, Payne and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suit).

3413-23—Pathare and Co, Abdul Gaffar Kalam, Mahomed Ahmed Mistry and others.

SHORT CAUSES.

1948-22—Dastur and Co, Sardarsing Umaraosing, Mithanlal Umaraosing and others, Crawford B and Co, Dubash and Co.

584-23—Mulla and M, Rustomji Manicherji, Kooka, Gulam Mahomed Shah Mahomed and anr, Payne and Co, Vaccha and Co.

SHORT CAUSES (Rent Suits).

3801-23—Khanderao L and M, Shaherabai and others v Abdul Kadar Hafiz and others.

3807-23—Payne and Co., Wamanrao Nanabhai Chhapwalla and others v Soni Dajiba Dhondoo.

3829-23—Vrajlal and Co., Vaidya Roy Bala shanwar Bawabhai v Bai Gangabai widow and others.

3867-23—Payne and Co., Pando Ramji Dhore v Hariram Meghji and others.

4004-23—Little and Co., Kapurchand Mohanji and others v Vorah Alibhai Tyaballi, Vrajlal and Co.

4005-23—Dikshit M and Co., Lallubhai Hakamchand and Co v Laloo Laxman and another, Tyabji D and Co.

4017-23—Thakoredas and D, Mahomedalli Ebrahimji v Haji Abdulla Kazim, Payne and Co.

4033-23—Ferreira and V, Bhutaji Dipaji v M Dadabhai Dhanjibhoy and another, Ardeshir H D and Co., Little and Co

4042-23—Pathare and Co., Alibhai Shaikhbhai v Jaliram Pitamber.

4044-23—Motichand and D, Tayaballi Abibhai Saturawala, Sarrali Abdul Husein Saniwalla, Rustomji and G.

4045-23—Merwanji K and Co, Jethabhai Padamsy, Mahadeo Sahano and others.

4077-23—Tayabji D and Co, Jamnadas Kalianji Vyas Madhusudan Motilal and others.

4078-23—F P Pavri, Ratilal Manchubhai and others, Samaldas Vanmalidas.

4090-23—Madhowji and Co, Sudar Suleman Cassam Haji Mitha, Habib Abdul Gani, Matubhai J and M.

4092-23—Amin and D Ramji Motichand Shah, Ramji Purshotam and Co, Mulla and M.

4093-23—Payne and Co, The Crown Spg. and Mfg. Co. Ltd, Sandia Lalata and others.

4158-23—Tyabji D and Co, Bundeally Bhojabhai and others, E D Ezekiel, M B Chothia and Co.

BEFORE THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE FAWCETT.

In the Division Court No. 49.

FOR CONSENT DEGREE.

357-22—Jamshedji R and D, Vajirbai widow, Tminabai widow, Merwanji K and Co.

SUITS HEARING AND FINAL DISPOSAL.

SHORT CAUSE.

3166-23—Little and Co, A Hyland Ltd, Tyeball Essaji Harianwalla, Jehangir and S.

1562-23—Motichand and D, Hemchand Mohanlal Jhaveri, Govindji Raghunath, Amarchand and M.

LONG CAUSES.

1487-21—Dubash and Co, Brijlal Gorakhram Bagadra v Hurnandraj Baijnath Madhawji and Co.

1242-21—Madhowji and Co, Krishna Mulchand Kapur v Nilchand, Thakoredas and D.

1201-21—Mulji and Th. Diwanchand and Co, v The Secretary of State for India, J C O Bowen.

2330-21—Mulla and M. Macharalla Ramanna v Pubha Balkishtya, Mulji Th and Co.

2816-21—Mehta L and Co, Hemraj Amarsy v Karamchand Jugjiwan and another Manubhai and Co.

2820-21—Little and Co, The Trustees of the Port of Bombay v The Arab Steamers Ltd, Craigie B and C.

2858-21—Pandia and Co, Tribhowandas Ratanji v Haridas Walji and Co, Ferreira and V.

2862-21—Mulla and M, Chhotalal Lalubhai v Keshavlal Punjabhai Mehta L and Co.

2591-21—Judiah and S. Meghji Moorji v Tyebally Kamrudin, Merwanji K and Co.

2744-21—Ardeshir H D and Co, Maneckji Jethabhai Vardhman, Tokersy Korsey, Surveyor and Co.

2782-21—N C Dalal and Co, Nathalal Maganlal Pathak Valchand and Co,, Ltd., and another, Manilal and K.

5747-22—UnwaHa P and P, Haji Ebrahim Haji Jamal and another, Maneckshaw Hormusji Gandhi Merwanji K and Co.

226-21—Tyabji D and Co, Bayabai and anr, Kazi Noormahomed Kazi Abdul Karim Porbandari Soonderdas & Co.

2778-21—Amin and D, Bai Shirinbai Dhanjishaw Dhondy and anr, Bai Meherbai widow and other, Wadia G and Co.

610-23—Khandwalla and Chh Mohanlal Dharamsey, Chhotalal Keshavji Shah and others—Pandia and Co.

5675-22—Purnanand C and J Bai Manibai and another Madhavlal and Co—Pandia and Co.

670-23—Keharas and Co—Burjorji Nanabhai Marshall Utamchand Raghavji—Mulji T and Co.

926-23—Motichand and D Maneckram Madanlal Jugmohan Vassanji—Mehta L and Co.

1770-23—Unwalla P and P Nusserwanji Rustomji Petigora Sorabji Nawroji Talati—Chubb and Co.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE KEMP.

In the Division Court No. 54

LONG CAUSES.

1627-22—Rustomji and G, M M Kopti and Co v The Indian Engineering Co, Jamsetji R and D.

1497-19—Edgelow G W and Co, Devidutt Premsukkas and ors v Tricumdas Saduram and ors, Tyabji D and Co Merwanji K and Co.

1779-18—Ramanlal and H, Jaswantlal Wadilal v Chandulal Parbhudas, Ardeshir H D and Co.

2725-19—Raghavaya N and Co, Krishnaji Lumbaji v Vithaldas Bhagwandas and Co, Mulla and M.

281-20—Little and Co, Marshall and Co v Kanshik Bros and Co, G B Pandya.

1105-20—F K Dadachanji, Ganjan Mahomed v R J Mistry, M B Chothia.

1733-20—Mulla and M Maganlal Parbhudas v Chabildas Nathubhai, Ardeshir H D and Co.

4865-22—Vacha and Co, Mansing Shivprasad v Ramchandra Dalichand, Tyabji D and Co.

265-22—Pandia Co, Ranchorlal Chagonbhai Desai v Manilal Chunilal Shroff and ors, Ferreira and V.

4733-22—Malvi M R and Co, Gangaram Dwarkadas v Naravandas V Dessa and Co, Amarchand and M.

1852-23—Mulla and M, Paloo Krishna Mistry v Rahimtoola Gigabhai, Judah and S.

3922-22—Rustomji and G Vassonji Meljh, Lakhamsey Harpal, Mulji Hh and Co.

4327-22—Mehta L and Co Rahmatbai widow, Hassan Abubaker, Shamrao M and H.

BEFORE THE HON. MR. JUSTICE MULLA.

In the Division Court No. 37.

COMMERCIAL CAUSES.

329-23—Malvi M R and Co, Sha Bhamanji Lalji, Shat Vallabhji Hansraj, Dastur and Co.

4993-22—Mulji T and Co, Bhikabhai Motilal, Deccan Paint and Oil Mills Co., Ltd, Rustomji.

2688-23—Mulla and M, E D Sassoon United Mills Ltd, Vithaldas Jugjiwan, Dabholkar and J.

3466-23—Ardeshir H D and Co, St. Helens Cable and Rubber Co., Ltd, C C Patel and Sons, Mehta L and Co.

SHORT CAUSES.

2784-23—Daphtary F and D, Gordhandas Ramji Jatodya, Ramkarandas Jaynarayan and another, Malvi M R and Co.

1788-23—Mulji Th. and Co, Jumabhai Shariff and Sons, Chhaganbhai Mitha, Payne and Co

3149-23—Malvi M R and Co, Ramchand Hardayal and others, Jaigopal Barkatram and others, Manubhai B M, Madhowji and Co.

2881-23—G B Pandya, Irigim and Crutier Lallubhai Dayabhai, Chitnis K and M.

3379-23—Ramanlal and H, Mansukhlal Ogbadbhai, Jogilal Shivlal, S N Nanavati.

1867-23—Pandia and Co, Lalji Ganpat and Co, Murlidhar Gopinath, Motichand and D.

REFERENCES.

L A Ref. 3-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government, Khodabux Khodadad and another, Wadia G and Co.

7-23—A Kirke Smith In the Government, Gajanan Vinayak, Jehangir M and S.

28-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government, Tehmina widow, Edgelow G W and Co.

32-23—A Kirke Smith In the Government Anandrao Sunderji Narayen, Jamsedji R and D.

27-23—A Kirke Smith In the Government, Ishwardas Mohandas Mody, Motichand and D.

13-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government, Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

14-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government Mulji Haridas Jamsedji R and D.

31-23—A Kirke Smith In the Government, The Rev. J J Dias and others.

37-23—A Kirke Smith In the Government, Govind Ramnath Mahimkar, Jehangir M and S.

42-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government, Kaikhusro M F Sethna, Merwanji K and Co.

15-22—A Kirke Smith In the Government, Drupadibai widow and others, Jehangir M and S.

41-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government, Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit Merwanji K and Co.

25-23—A Kirke Smith, In the Government, Ismail Ahmed Hafiz Moosa, Payne and Co.

THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Nov. 22.

The depression in the Northeast angle of the bay has disappeared. Rainfall has been limited to a few falls in Burma and on Chittagong coast.

Forecast:—No large change.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st November, 1923.

Means of observations taken at 8 a. m. 10 a m 2. p. m. 4 p m and 10 p. m

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr.		29.864 inches
Temperature of Air		76.3 degrees.
Wet Bulb Thermometer		70.9 "
Dew Point		68.0 "
Relative humidity of Air		76.% "
Extent of cloudy sky(the whole sky cloudy equal to 10)		1.4 "
Maximum temperature of Air		83.4 "
Minimum do do.		70.8 "
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		NNW,ENE,NW,NNW,N,
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight	miles	141
Fall of Rain		—
Total fall during month		—
do. do. year		—
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of		—

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

		HIGH WATER.			LOW WATER.		
Day of Week	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Skill	Day of Month	Bombay Mean Time	Depth on Skill
	Nov	h. m	ft. in	Nov,	h. m.	ft. in.
Tu.	27	1 17	28 4	27	7 22	19 6
		13 2	25 11		18 58	16 8
W.	28	1 49	28 0	28	7 58	19 10
		13 37	25 6		19 30	17 3
Th.	22	10 19	26 3	22	4 28	19 3
		23 9	27 11		16 25	16 2
F.	23	10 50	26 6	23	5 1	19 6
		32 42	28 4		16 55	16 4
Sat	..	..	..	..	..	..
S.	25	0 14	28 6	25	6 10	19 1
		11 54	28 5		17 56	16 1
M	26	0 46	28 7	26	6 46	19 3
		12 29	26 3		18 27	16 3

LOCAL MILL CLOTHS.

(ISSUED BY THE HINDUSTANI NATIVE MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION.)

Bombay, Nov. 22.

	Rs. a. p
Chadi—	
Textile	1 3 6
E. D. Sassoon	1 3 0
Elphinstone	1 2 0
Longcloth (Full weight) 24/60 inches—	
Standard per lb.	1 8 0
Century per lb.	1 7 3
Hindustan per lb.	1 8 6
Nanabhai per lb.	1 8 0
Textile per lb.	1 8 0
Phoenix "	1 7 6
Pearl "	1 7 6
Mankji (Gaw Mukh) per lb.	1 6 6
Elphinstone (Bull) per lb.	1 8 3
Jacob (Four Minar) per lb.	1 7 6
Longcloth (Light weight) No. 8202/8203—	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 0
Swan Finlay	—
Pearl per lb.	1 7 6
E. D. Sassoon per lb.	1 8 0
Longcloths— × Quality	
Rachael per lb.	1 8 6
Fazu [illegible] per lb.	1 8 0
[illegible] per lb.	1 7 0
Pearl per lb.	—
Longcloth Satin Colandar, 24/40	
Textile (band)	1 6 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	1 8 3
Bombay Cotton	1 4 6
Pahelvan	1 4 6
Hearth Brand	1 5 0
Sallai—	
Petaney per lb.	1 5 6
Spring (Merchant) per lb.	1 6 6
Century (Bugle) per lb.	—
Grey Drill, Century)—	
No. 1128 per piece	—
No. 128 1/2 per piece	—
Dhootie 7, 8, and 9 Yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 9 6
Jacob E. D. per lb.	1 7 6
Textile (Bicycle) per lb.	1 9 6
Dhooties 10 yards—	
Spring (Balance) per lb.	1 8 0
Textiles (Bicycle) per lb.	1 7 6
Check 7lb Grey Drill—	
Kirkland per piece	6 14 0
Phoenix per piece	6 14 —
Swan Finlay per piece	—
Hindustan per piece	8 0 0
Chaddar 6 1/4 lb Grey Drill—	
Pearl per piece	7 12 0
Bleached Check—	
Textile per piece	—
Kasturchand per piece	8 0 0
Bombay Union per piece	7 14 0
Black Check Satin—	
Textile per piece	9 8 0
Spring per piece	—
E. D. Sassoon per piece	7 4 0
Gabrun 6, 5124—	
Pearl	13 12 0
Hindustan	14 0 0

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Education) are holding a Conference on District Board finance and kindred matters which will be held in the Legislative Council chamber in Lahore on the 8th and 10th December 1923. The Governor opens the Conference which will be attended by various heads of departments and six representatives from each division in the Punjab of whom two are to be Deputy Commissioners and four non-official members of District Boards.—A.P.

The President of the British Overseas Committee of the International Women Suffrage, London, has sent a message of congratulation and gratitude to His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore for the Reforms recently inaugurated.—A.P.

COMMERCIAL.

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

B. C. RATE—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1/4 7/8
Bank's selling D.D.	1/4 29/32
LONDON—	
Bank's selling T.T.	1/4 29/32
Bank's selling D.D.	1/4 15/16
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A.	1/5 3/16
Bank's buying T.T.	1/4 31/32
Bank's buying D.D.	1/5
PARIS—	
Bank's selling D.D. Frcs.	541
Bank's buying 3 M/st D.A. Frcs.	591
Bank's buying D.D. Frcs.	581
JAPAN—	
Bank's selling T.T. Rs.	156
Bank's buying 60 D/st D.P. Rs.	150
HONGKONG—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	167
SHANGHAI—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	239
SINGAPORE—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	167½
NEW York—	
Bank's selling D.D. Rs.	331
CROSS RATES—	
London—New York Dol.	4.39-1/4
London—Paris Frcs.	77.60
London—Switzerland Frcs.	25.00
London—Brussels Frcs.	91.60
London—Rome Liras	99.70
London—Berlin Marks	
TONE OF EXCHANGE—	Steady market.

London, Nov. 21.

Telegraph Transfers ..	1/4 31/32 Steady.
Bar Gold	£ 4—15—1 Quiet
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16 Quiet

LOCAL EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Nov. 22
Market Rates.

Bank Telegraphic	1-4 7/8
Bank Demand	1/4 29/32
Doc. Acceptance 3m/s	1-4 3/16
Fcs. Demand	540
American Dollars	331
Hongkong Dollars	167
Shanghai	239
Japan	158
Singapore	167 1/2

Market—Steady.

London, Nov. 21

Rates	53 3/4
Bar Silver Spot	33 5/16
" 2 months hence	32 15/16
Closing Tone of Silver—Small business-Quiet	
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4 per cent Since 5th July, 1923	
Interest day to day loan	2 5/8
Interest 7 day Market loan	2 1/2

EXCHANGE ON CONTINENTAL CENTRES MIDDLE QUOTATIONS.

London, Nov, 21.

Exchange on London in Paris	80.40
" " " Germany	—
" " " Italy	100.60
Stockholm	16.58
Christiania	29.65
Amsterdam	11.50
Switzerland	25.01
Belgium	93.60 Yesterdays
Athens	27.000 "

New York Nov, 21.

Demand Bills	4.38.37

DISCOUNTS.

London, Nov. 21

DISCOUNT Bank Bills 3 m/st	3
Indian Bank [illegible] m/s	3 11/16
" Fine Trade Bills 3 "	4 1/4
" " " 6 "	4 3/4
Rates 6 per cent	25 1/2

WAR LOANS, ETC.

London, Nov. 21.

Funding Loan 4% 1960/90	£ 88 3/8
Victory Bonds 4%	£ 91 5/8
War Loan 5% 1929/47	£ 100 5/16
Consols 2 1/2%	£ 57 1/4
Rupee Paper 3 1/2%	42 1/2
Indian Stock 3 1/2% (Sterling Loan)	68
Govt. Securities 3%	58

London, Nov. 21.

Conversion Loan	£ 77
3 1/2 per cent. Indian Loan	102 3/4
3 per cent. Indian "	114 1/2

BULLION.

BOMBAY, Nov. 22.

Sovereign ready	Rs. 15/12/9
" forward	15/13/3
Bar gold ready, Rs.	25-3-0
Bar gold forward, Rs.	25-3-0
Bar gold 2nd settlement, Rs.	25-3.3
Bar silver ready, Rs.	79-5.0
Bar silver 1st settlement, Rs.	79-5-0
Bar silver 2nd settlement, Rs.	79-11.0

LONDON, 21st Nov.

Bar gold ready s.	95-1
Silver ready, d.	33.5
Silver forward, d.	32-15
TONE OF SILVER—	Dull—America sold, India bought, Very little business.

GOLD.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Ready:—25—4—6

Vaida.	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	25—4—0	25—4—0	25—4—0	25— 4—0
Magsar	25—4—6	25—4—6	25—4—6	25— 4—6

Teji Mandi.
Kartak
Magsar 0—6—0
Tone—Market Quiet.

SILVER:

Bombay, Nov. 22.

Ready:—79—4—0

Vaida	Opening	Highest	Lowest.	At 6 p.m.
Kartak	79—3—0	79—3—0	79—3—0	..
Magsar	79—8—0	79—8—0	..	79—8—0

Teji Mandi.
Kartak 0—6—0
Magsar 2—0—0
Tone—Market Steady.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

3½ per cent Government Paper	Rs. 62/2
4 per cent Conversion Loan	Rs. 83/8
4 per cent Terminable Loan	" 100/ -
5 per cent War Loan	" 90/12
5 per cent Loan due 1933	" 96/8
5 per cent Tax Free Loan due 1945-55	" 95/10
5½ per cent Bonds due 1925	" 102/8
5½ per cent Bonds due 1928	" 103/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1927	" 101/ 2
6 per cent Bonds due 1930	" 102/12
6 per cent Bonds due 1932	" 103/12
6½ per cent Bombay development Loan due 1935	" 106/10
4 per cent Port Trust due 1974	" 75/ 8
6 per cent Port Trust due 1930	" 101/ 4
4 per cent Municipal due 1974	" 75/ -
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49	" 101/4
4 per cent Improvement Trust due 1974	" 75/-

SHARES.

Market closed very steady. The following are the closing rates:—

BANKS.

Imperial 1400, India 73/12, Central Bank 26 and Eastern Bank 73,

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 420, By—Cotton 635, By—Dyeing 992/8, Bradbury 540, Century 475, Cent—India 545, Colaba Land 167/8, Coorla 160, Crescent 240, Dawn 685, Edw. Sassoon 240, Fazulbhoy 905, Gokak 132/8, Ind—Bleaching 193/12, Ind—Malwa 565, Jamshed Mfg 170, Kastoorchand 230, Khatao 295, Kohinoor 1625, Luxmi Cotton 4800, Madhavrao Scd 75, Madhowji 295, Mathuradas 390, M. Petit 3125, Morarji 3900xd, New Great 622/8, New City 300, Pabani 395, Pearls 640, Phoenix 520, Shapurji 232/8, Simplex: 375, Standard, 1550. Swan 785, Swadeshi 546/4, Tata Mill 420 and Vishnu Cotton 1775.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 310, B. Burma 302/8, B. Burma N.I. 71/4n, Bt—Burma Pet 4/4, B. Tramway 93/12, Bombay—Steam 92/8, Bundi Cement 10, Katni Ord. 85, Katni Def. 245n, New India 15, Shivrajpur 35, Tata Iron Ord. 30, Tata Iron Defd 105, Tata Hydro 730 and Scindia Steam 6/8.

London, Nov. 21

Chartered Bank	£ 19
Hongkong	124
National	43
Eastern	5 1/4
P. & O. Banking Corp.	12

SHARE BAZAR.

FLUCTUATIONS.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1923.

Name	Opening rates.	Maximum.	Minimum	Closing rates
Ladore Malwa	..	..	..	567/8
Colaba	..	..	..	187/8
Crescent	237/8	243/12	..	240
Kohinoor	..	..	..	1625
Nagpore Ordy	545	550	..	543/12
New Great	630	627/8	..	622/8
Pearl	642/8	650	..	638/12
Phoenix	..	..	..	520
Cotton	..	..	..	635
Bombay Dyeing	1000	1010	997/8	1002/8
Sir Shapurji	2.0	..	..	332 8
Singlas	380	382/8	..	376,4
Swan	..	..	..	785
Dawdasji	545	552 8	..	545
Jamsetjee	477/8	482/8	..	473/12
Alcock	..	..	..	310
Indian Cement Ordy.	..	..	..	65
Katni Cement Ordy	..	..	..	85
Katni Cement Defd	..	..	..	260
Tata Steel Defd	105	107/8	..	105
Tata Steel Ordy	..	..	..	30
Bundi Cement	..	..	..	10
Bombay Burma Old.	..	..	..	302/8
Bombay Burma, New	..	..	..	71/4
Bombay Steam Dy.	..	..	..	82/8
Bombay Elec. tric Tramway	..	..	..	95
Central India Mining	..	..	..	24/8
Shivrajpur	..	..	..	35

RUBBER.

Para Rubber Fine Hard Cure, Dec.-Jan.	12 3/4
Planatation First Latex crepe Nov-Dec.	14 5/8
Tone—Very Steady	

FREIGHT.

Freight of Coal Cadiff to Bombay	13

BOMBAY MARKET.

COTTON.

Nov. 22.

A further sharp advance of 45 to 53 points has been reported to-day in New York futures. The market advanced on short covering and trade and commission Houses buying. The Census ginners report shows 8,369,000 bales ginned upto 13th November as compared with 7,555,000 bales upto 31st October 1923. Liverpool has been reported 18 to 27 points up. The advance was due to local buying.

Messrs. Breul & Co.'s Liverpool friends Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson cable under date 21st Nov. (6 p.m.) as under:—

"Ginners report somewhat larger than expected but still extremely bullish and points to higher prices. Manchester trade accounts improving."

Messrs. Umrigar and Vesugar have received the following cable dated 21st Inst. from their New York friends Messrs. A. Norden & Co.:—

"Trade impressed with increasing evidence famine yield. Trade buying freely."

Regarding forward business as no amicable settlement could be arrived at, the Board finally resolved prohibiting business in forward contracts except for the liquidation of contracts previously made.

NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL QUOTATIONS.

REPORT OF MESSRS. PATEL BROTHERS'

The report of Messrs. Patel Brothers, dated November 22nd, says:—

New York market 21st November 1923.

Previous close	Delivery	Price at 11 a.m.		Closing Prices	Since Previous close.
34.80	Dec.			35.40	+60
34.32	Jan.	34.70	+38	34.80	+48
34.58	Mar.	34.29	+34	35.03	+45
34.73	May			35.24	+51
34 20	July			34.73	+53
28.30	Oct.	28.65	+35	28.75	+45

Telegraphic market advices: January highest 34.95, lowest 34.35, range .60 points. General wave of covering; trade, foreign and Commission houses buying. Bullish Census ginners report. Better foreign news. Contracts scarce.

Liverpool market 21st November 1923.

Previous Close.	Delivery	Opening Prices.	11 a.m.	Prices.	Closng since previous close.
20.18	Jan.	20.22	+0*	20. 0	+12 20.36 +18
19.99	Mar.	20.05	+06	20.15	+16 20 21 +22
19.77	May				20.01 +24
19.28	July				19.55 +27
16.24	Oct.			16.37	+13 16.51 +27
23.65	Jan.	Egyptian		19.24	24.05 +40*
22.10	Nov.	"		19.24	22.05 —05*

* Mutilated,

Telegraph market advices: (1) Smaller market. Market advanced on local buying.

(2) January highest 20.43, lowest 20.14, range .29 points. Census ginners report 8,369,000 bales, about as expected. Strong New York. Bull support.

(3) New York cables: Think market will go much higher.

Fifth ginners report: Ginned up to 13th November 8,369,000 bales compared with 7,555,000 bales up to 31st October 1923.

Liverpool, Nov, 21.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool		5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.		..
" " Sales of East Indian		500
" Imports		..

EGYPTION FUTURE PRICES:—

Mid. Americans spot more inquiry		20.59
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels		24 65
New York 11 a. m.	Jan.	34.70+1
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)	Mar.	34.92—3
	May	35.10+1
New Orleans 10 a. m.	Oct.	34.60
	Jan.	34.80

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

Cotton Del. M. U. G. O. O Liverpool	Jan,	20.36+18
	Mar.	20.21+22
	May.	20.01+24
	July	19.55+27

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Nov. 21
Last day's Prices.
Tone:—Steady.

Months.	
November	20.51+12
December	20.44+16
January	20.36+18
February	20.29+22
March	20.21+22
April	20.10+24
May	20.01+24
June	19.78+28
July	19.55+28
August	18 58+24
September	18 31+27
October	16.51+27
November	16.17+27

Liverpool, Nov. 21 - To-day's Prices.

Months.	
Nov.	23.90+41
Dec.	23 98+38
Jan.	24.05+40
Feb.	24.12+40
Mar.	24.20+40
April	24.27+40
May	24.23+40
June	24.23+40
July	24.28+40
Aug	24.28+40
Sept	24.28+40
Oct.	23 58+16
Nov.	22.05—05

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, Nov. 21.

M. G. Bengal Good	13.45
" " Fully Good	13.80
" " Fine	14.20
M. G. Bomra Good	14.30
" " " Fully Good	14.85
" " " Fine	15.30
M. G. Broach, Good	16.95
" " Fully Good	17.35
" " Fine	17.75
M. G. Scinde, Good	13.30
" " Fully Good	13.70
" " Fine	14.10

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Nov. 21.

Day's Receipts at all U.S.Ports	37,000
" Exports to Great Britain	4,000
" " Continent	—
Futures at New York Jan.	34.80
" Mar.	35.03
" May.	35.27
" " July	34.73
Spot Cotton at New York	35.90
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	34.75
Futures, " Jan.	34.69
" " Mar.	34.87
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality)	11—
Silver Bars Foreign mined	64 3/8

AMERICAN COTTON MARKET CLOSING PRICES.

New York, Nov. 21.
To-day's prices.

Futures at New York,	Jan.	34.80+48
	Mar.	35.03+45
	May	35.27+54
	July	34.73+53

WHEAT.

London, Nov, 20.

ROZARIO SANTA FE—62 1/2 lbs. N/D sellers	43/9
BARLETTA RUSSO—62 1/2 lbs. N/D Sellers	42/
AUSTRALIAN N/D Sellers	45/6
KARACHI BARLEY N/D Sellers	30/
WHEAT Choice White Karachi, per 492 lbs. C.I.F. N/D Buyers	44/
Tone:—Quiet.	

SEEDS.

London, Nov. 21.

RAPESEED, Ferozepore usual Bold N/D Paid	£ 18 7/8
Tone— Rather Dearer	
LINSEED Argentine D/ Paid	£ 20
" J/F Sellers	" 17 1/4
Tone.— Quiet.	
LINSEED Bombay nominal	
Cotton Seed bombay sound delivered per tone. N/D Value	£ 10 1/4
TORIA RAPESEED N/D Sellers	£ 19
Tone— Rather Dearer.	

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Bombay, Nov. 22

The following are to-day's closing rates as issued by the Bombay Grain Merchants' Association:—

Ready.	Bazar. Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail. Delivery. Rs. a. p.
Wheat, White Delhi 70-30	44 0 0	6 12 0
Wheat, White Cawnpore 70-30	44 0 0	6 11 0
Wheat, Karachi Bangla	45 0 0	6 13 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Brown Cawnpore	10 4 0	10 12 0
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore	11 8 0	12 0 0
Linseed, Brown Bombay	13 10 0	14 4 0
Linseed, Brown Thin	13 6 0	13 14 0
Teelseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	16 0 0
Teelseed, Gajar 75-25	78 0 0	15 4 0
Teelseed, Gajar 50-50	72 0 0	14 12 0
Teelseed, Black	69 0 0	14 4 0
Poppyseed, White	12 14 0	13 12 0
Groundnute	70 0 0	..
Mowraseed	9 4 0	9 6 0
Barley	31 0 0	..
Castorseed	70 0 0	14 8 0
Cotton Seeds Ready Delivery	41 0 0	5 14 0
Forward.	Rs. a. p.	
Wheat, April/May	7 10 3	..
Linseed, April/May	13 3 3	..
Teelseed Gajar 85-15 D/J	16 0 0	..

METALS.

London, Nov. 21.

TIN BLOCK	22 33/4
English best Selected Copper	£ 64 3/4
Standard Copper G. M. B.	£ 61
Copper Braziers	£ 83 1/2
Yellow Metal	7 3/4
Hard Spelter	30
Corrugated sheets	£ 19

METAL—LOCAL MARKET.

BRASS.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov. 22. Rs. a. p.
Brass, English	3/4	85 12 0
Brass	1/	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/4	65 12 0
Brass	1 1/2	65 12 0
Brass	1 3/4	65 12 0
Brass	2/	65 0 0

COPPER.

	Bombay, per md.	Nov 22 Rs a. p.
Copper, English	3/4	72 0 0
Copper	1/	72 0 0
Copper	1 1/4	74 0 0
Copper, American	1 1/2	72 8 0
Copper	1 3/4	75 8 0
Copper	2/	75 8 0
Japanese Copper Bars		61 0 0
Panch Teka Joint		27 8 0
Copper, English Bars		61 0 0
Brass Bars		40 0 0
Pat Klai		60 0 0
Lead, Country		20 0 0
German Brass, M 3/4 to 1		72 0 0
German Brass 1/4 to 1 1/2, 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
English Copper 1 1/2 to 1 3/4 to 2		74 0 0
American Copper 3/4 to 1, 1 1/4		72 8 0

JAVA SUGAR

London, Nov. 21.

Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta N-D. Sellers	29/9
Fine White Java C & F Calbutta July Sellers	23/9
Fine White Java C. & F. Bombay July Sellers	24/1
Fine White Java C. & F. Karachi July Sellers	24/1
Tone—Very Firm	

LINSEED.

London, Nov 21

LINSEED Calcutta Pure Basis Bags N/D Nominal	£ 22 1/2
Tone—Firmly Held	
RAW LINSEED OIL Naked Spot Net	
" Dec, Sellers	41 7/8
" Jan./Apl Sellers	38 5/8

RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Nov. 22.

The following are the receipts of Cotton produce etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21th Nov. 1923.

Cotton	6782 Bales
Wheat	10089 Cwts.
Linseed	7018 "
Rape, etc	815 "
Gingellyseed	6509 "
Poppyseed	Nil
Groundnuts	3935 "
Castorseed	1639 "
Rice	1632 "
Myrabollams	2637 "
Cottonseed	10150 "
Mowraseed	Nil
Gram	1624 "
Juwar	2303 "
Masur	147 "
Barley	834 "
Bajri	1975 "
Coal	573 Tons.

A Rangoon, message of November 21st says:—Following the University convocation address by His Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, a Gazette extraordinary has been published containing the University Act Amendment Bill standing in the name of Mr. Ba Pe a leading nationalist who is Deputy President of the Legislative Council.—A.P.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov. 22.

S S Ahmedi, McLeod, Busreh.
S S Clan Ranold, Henderson, Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

S S Himalaya Maru, Malczaki, Kobe.
S S Kantucky, Froster, Calcutta.
S S Nurjehan, Crebbin, Calcutta.
S S Badurpur, Younger, Calcutta.
S S Vasna, Hitchings, Busreh.

The following vessel began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Malacca Maru for Kobe.

S S Ahmedi:—The E S N Company's steamer Ahmedi, 1331 tons, Captain J. McLead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Busreh, with general cargo and passengers.

S S Clan Ranold:—The Clan Ranold, 3445 tons, Captain C W Henderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Liverpool, with a general cargo.

S S Himalaya Maru:—The O S K steamer Himalaya Maru, 3187 tons, Captain G Malozaki, will sail to-day from harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Kantucky:—The W and A Graham Company's steamer Kantucky, 4250 tons, Captain Froster, will sail to-day from harbour for Calcutta, with general cargo.

S S Badarpur:—The S W Company's steamer Badarpur, 4949 tons, Captain J Younger, will sail to-day from harbour for Rangoon with a general cargo.

S S Vasna:—The B I S N Company's steamer Vasna, 2043 tons, Captain A F W Hitchings, will sail to-day from harbour for Busreh, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

(THURSDAY, November 22.)

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

Shed.

1 Karapara, 3722, Durban 28/11 M M & Co.
2 Delta 4780 London 24/11 M M & Co.
5 Altai Maru 4847 Kobe, 27/11 O S Kaisha.
6 Castalia, 4033 L'pool 22/11 Graham & Co.
7 Margha 5091, K'chi 26/11 M M & Co.
8 Pilsna 4915 Trieste 1/12, Lloyd Triestino.
11 Kashmir 5540 Aden 1/12 M M & Co.
12 Crostafels 3080 K'chi 1/12 Graham & Co.
13 City of Marseilles 5484, Southampton, 28/11 D M T O.
15 Somersetshire 4546 Hull, N F, T M & Co.
17 Kentucky 4673, Calcutta 23/11, W and A. Graham and Co.

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Himalaya Maru 3187, Kobe, 23/11, O S Kaisha.
3 Bamora 1878 P. Gulf, 22/11 M M & Co.
4 Vasna 2043 Busra 23/11 M M & Co.
7 Nurjehan 3379 Calcutta, 22/11, T M & Co.
8 Urlana 3384 Genoa, N F, M M & Co.
9 Malacca Maru 3210, Japan 30/11 N Y Kaisha.
10 & 11 C/ Genoa 3865 N F, 25/11, K N and Co.
15 Homayun 2732 R S Ports N F, T M & Co.
16 Accra 1751 N F, D M Khandvani.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

C & R Garada 3218 Rangoon, 23/11, M M & Co.
D & E Chanda 3941 N F N F, M M & Co.
G Ahmedi 1231 P. Gulf N F, S Hassum & Co.
H Nour-el-Bahr 199, M. Coast 24/11, Merchant N Co.
H Karachi 124 Kathiawar, N F, R E Collin Co.
P Trafford Hall 2437 N F N F, K N & Co.
O Champavati 320 N F, N F B S N & Co.

LIST OF STEAMERS EXPECTED FOR BOMBAY.

BRITISH MAIL STEAMERS.

Maloja due about 23rd November, Agent and O S N Co.

Macedonia due about 30th November, Agent P and O. S N Co.

Dongala due about 9th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Moldavia connect at Aden with S S Kashmir due about 14th December, Agent P & O S N Co.

Mantua due about 21st December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Morea due about 28th December, Agent P and O S N Co.

Plassy due about 4th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Mooltan due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Delta due about 18th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Naldera due about 25th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

Malwa due about 1st February, Agent P and O S N Co.

Maloja due about 8th Perbuary Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM LONDON.

Warfield due about 21st November, Agent I S N Co.

Matiana (not fixed), Agent E I S N Co.
Domala (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Mashobra (not fixed) Agent B I S N Co.
Dilgoma (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Mantola (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.
Jeypore (not fixed), Agent B I S N Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Scindia due about 26th November, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan MacMaster (not fixed), Agent J F Co. Agent J F Co.

Clan Ranold due about 22nd November, Elysia due about 9th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Clan Monroe due about 7th December, Agent J F & Co.

City of Poona due about 27th December, Agent K N Co.

City of Calcutta, due about 10th hDecember, Agent K N Co.

Vitellia (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.

City of Adelaide due about 27th November, Agent K N Co.

Massilia due about 8th January, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM HAMBURG.

Liebenfels, due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Martenfels, due about 18th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Hohenfels due about 15th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

Goldenfels due about 25th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM ROTTERDAM.

Meerkerk due about 21st December, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

Bovenkerk due about 30th December, Agents E D Sassoon Co.

Beederkerk due about 12th January, Agent E D Sassoon Co.

FROM HULL.

Vigo due about 30th November Agent J F Co.
Othello (not fixed), Agent J F Co.

FROM GOTHENBURG.

Simla due about 14th December, Agent W and A Graham Co.

FROM TRIESTE.

Nippon due about 12th December, Agent L I Co.
Tevere due about 18th December, Agent L I Co.

FROM GENOA.

Genoa due about 4th December, Agent M Italiana.
Castel eFgriano due about 15th December, Agent M Italiana.
Aussa due about 26th December, Agent L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK.

Egremont due about 23rd November, Agent Volkart Bros.
Strathlorne due about 1st December, Agent W and A Graham Co.
City of Benares (not fixed), Agent W and A Graham Co.
Algic due about 26th November, Agent V Bros.

FROM KOBE, ETC.

Hakodate Maru due about 28th November Agent N Y K.
Wakasa Maru due about 14th December, Agent N Y K.
Izumo Maru due about 19th December, Agent N Y K.
Celebes Maru due about 25th November, O S K.
Anyoku Maru due about 12th December, Agent O S K.

FROM CHINA.

Sicilia due about 3rd December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Venezia due about 29th November, Agent L T. Co.
Soudan due about 20th December, Agent P and O S N Co.
Kaiser-i-Hind due about 11th January, Agent P and O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN.

Khandala due about 2nd December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karoa due about 16th December, Agent B I S N Co.
Karagola due about 30th December, Agent B I S N Co.
North Pacific (not fixed), Agent Graham Co.
Sierra Nevada (not fixed), Agent T M Co.

EXPORTS.

Nov. 22.

S S Crastafels for Hamburg:—8 bales Akund cotton, B Gordhandas; 4 bales sewra hemp, B Gordhandas; 2400 cwt ground nut oil, The Alliance Trading Co., 289 bales Ind. cotton raw, Rally Bros.; 297 bales cotton fly, Manekbhoy Bhagubhaiff.

S S Crastafels for Antwerp:—853 bales Ind. raw cotton, Rally Bros.; 53 bales cotton waste, Luthmanji Ebrahimji.

S S Crastafels for Bremen:—85 bales Itors hemp, Sirkishan and Co.

S S Crastafels for Rotterdam:—336 bales Ind raw cotton, Rally Bros.

S S Trafford Hall for Liverpool:—2040 cwt linseed oil cake, Messrs. Breul and Co.; 1000 cwt ground nut oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co., 600 cwt linseed oil cake, The Alliance Trading Co., 1500 tons manganese ore, James Finley and Co. 501 cwt c. myrobollans G. Mandjee; 110 cwt dill seed, G Mandjee 64 bales hemp G. Mandjee.

S S Trafford Hall for Manchester:—20 bales etry grey cotton twist No. 2/12, The Meyer Sassoon Mills; 20 bales etry. grey cotton twist No. 2/14, The Edward Sassoon Mills; 10 bales etry grey cotton twist No. 3/10, Jacob Sassoon and Co.

S S Urlana for Genoa:—500 tons iron steel plates, Godam Hossein Essajee; 4000 cwt linseed, Strauss and Co.; 880 bales Ind. raw cotton, Bombay Cotton T. Co.; 780 bales Ind. Ind. raw cotton, madhavdas Amersey and Co.

S S Pilsna for Trieste—850 bales Ind. raw cotton, H Gordhandas and Co., 110 bales Ind raw cotton, Bhaidas Cursondas and Co., 11 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gesho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Delta for London:—16 bundles F Lamb skin, Haji Agha Ebrehimji; 3 bales Goat skin tanned, Guamdar Abdul Rahaman and Co.; 2 cases depreciated battani Ind. State and Eastern Agency; 10 cwt Mr. cardamoms M. Gumdhia and Co.; 2 cwt Mr. cardamoms Jeyaram Pannanand; 6 bundles woollen carpets, H A Ebrahimji; 17 bales lamb skin J S Narag and Sons.

S S Anglo Colombian for Antwerp:—163 bales Forst hemp, Bell Russ and Co.

S S Morgha for Antwerp:—1000 cwt myrobollams B Dawjee and Co.; 660 bales Ind raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 119 bales Ind raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey and Co.; 385 bales Ind. raw cotton, Vardhaman Bros.

S S Morgha for London—50 bags Rice, Mazgaon Dock.

S S Morgha for Hamburg:—3 bales Lamb skin, J S Narag and Sons; 55 bales Indian raw cotton Bhaidas Cursondas.

S S Morgha for Ghent:—110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.; 220 bales Ind raw cotton, Kalmji Vishram; 110 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirjee Nensey and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Hull:—3000 cwt. rape seed, Strauss and Co.; 4000 cwt cotton seed, E D Sassoon and Co.

S S Somersetshire for Dunkirk:—495 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Himalaya Maru for Hongkong:—382 cwt gum alibanum, M H Dehadasti.

S S Himalaya Maru for Kobe:—1 case ivory, H Rump and Sons.

S S Altai Maru for Kobe:—700 bales Ind raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co., 500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaish.

S S Altai Maru for Moji:—360 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Osaka:—20 cases Ind. chutney M M Poonjaji and Co.; 500 cases Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Nagoya:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gosho Kabushiki Kaisha.

S S Malacca Maru for Shanghai—200 bales Ind. raw cotton, Hirji Nensey and Co.; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Volkart Bros.; 25 bales Ind. raw cotton, Japan Cotton T Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Hongkong:—500 bales C cotton G. M. Twist, C Bomanji and Co.

S S Malacca Maru for Kobe:—500 bales Ind. raw cotton Japan Cotton T Co.; 300 bales Ind. raw cotton, Oen Burin and Co.; 100 bales Ind. raw cotton, Shamji Hemraj and Co.; 1000 bales Ind. raw cotton, Gocho Kabushiki Kaisha.

IMPORTS.

November 22.

S S Soudan from Shanghai, Agent P and O S N Co.:—1087 cases Black tea, 1460 cases Black tea, 16 cases Paper 103 bales Yellow silk, 932 chests Tea dust, 95 cases Green tea, 4243 cases Silk yarn, 51 bales Raw silk, 500 bags Sugar, 148 rolls mattings, 90 coils rope, 51 bags Sugar candy, 931 bars Silver 1324 bags Cassia; 570 rols. E'ware, 11 bales White silk raw, 25 bales silk, 50 bales cotton shirting, 199 bags Sago flour, 25 bags Tapioca flour, 366 bags Betel nuts, 20 bags Gum Copal, 50 bags Genjamin 510 bundles Rattens.

From Singapore:—287 bags Sago flour, 24 bundles Gum Benjamin; 153 bags Tapioca, 50 bags Coffee, 225 packages dammer batu, 10 bags pepper white 130 slabs Tin.

From Penang:—103 slabs Tin, 179 bags Tapioca, 450 rolls Roofing paper, 4 bales Rubber belting, 50 bags Plumbago, 10 cases Tea.

From Columbo:—125 cases Tea, 23 cases Cordials, 15 casse Old gunnies, 8 cases Eucalyptus oil 206 bars Silver.

From Sydney.—55 cases Tallow, 3 boxes Bullion Gold, 5 boxes Bullion Silver.

From Melbourne:—60 cases Cordials.

From Adelaide:—51 pipes Tallow.

From Freemantle.—20 boxes Gold.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

SWARAJ—THE SOVEREIGN REMEDY.

PUBLIC OPINION AND INDIAN STATES.

MR. KOWJALGI'S ADDRESS.

(By our Special Representative.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 19.

The second Karnatak Provincial Conference met this afternoon at Chatre's theatre. The hall was packed to the full and on the road and outside hundreds of visitors were anxiously waiting to have a glimpse of the leaders and as some of them arrived they were given great ovation. After the singing of the national Anthem and welcome songs, Sit. Shrinivasrao Kowjalgi in his welcome address referred to some local topics including the irreparable loss of some of the staunchest workers in the death of Messrs. Yalgi Jayarao Deshpande and Narayandas Darbara. He then dealt with the present situation and said the question, however, had become an academical one for the present. By the efforts of Maulana Mahomed Ali, a truce had been proclaimed at Delhi but matters did not finally rest there. The pro-Council brothers, at least their chief leader Deshbandhu Das, had declared that they were going to the Councils to wreck them, to prove to the hilt the utter uselessness of the Reforms and so bring the waverers in a line with the main advance of the Civil disobedience army before we struck the final blow for freedom. "The idea of bearding the lion in his own den is a brave one and is entitled to our admiration though one should be excused if one feels the practical impossibility of bearding such a lion, especially when the lion is over-armed while its hunters have no arms except the paper bullets of the brain. Still this line of action is understandable. What I only wish to say is that the bottom is knocked out of this 'raison d'etre' by the Viceroy's recent declaration at the Chelmsford Club dinner that Government are determined to carry on the administration inspite of the Councils. The power of certification is not going to be an emergency weapon but a normal rule of procedure. Is not this what the wreckers wanted to prove by going to Councils? If so this point is decided in their favour. The bureaucracy has thrown down the gauntlet. Would they pick it up?

"RESPONSIVE" CO-OPERATION.

As regards the other section what I wish to say is that they will have to walk out of the Councils as soon as they enter them or be merged in the Liberals or Moderates with this exception that in place of sweet words and at times a little raising of the brow with which the latter are generally 'samjaoed,' the former will be treated with kicks and blows as a reward for their responsive co-operation except when they lapse into the error of doing and saying something contrary to the true interests of the country when they may receive a temporary encomium of being "reasonable" politicians. The no-changer has simply to wait and watch the results which will not be delayed more than six months. In the meanwhile, let them not in any way give an opportunity to the Swarajya Party either by word or deed to throw the blame of failure on them. The evils of the Council entry question did not end here. The division in the Congress camp gave an opportunity to mischief-mongere, self-seekers and interested parties to raise the ghost of communal factions, the ghost which appeared laid deep forever by the efforts of Mahatma Gandhi and the Ali Brothers. All are agreed that no Swaraj can be had without Hindu-Moslem unity. All ought to agree that so long as we do not keep India, our common mother land, above the differences in our religious beliefs these would cause trouble in innumerable unknown ways and at awkward times. The only way to set these differences at rest is to firmly hold, as a Persian poet has well said, that God is the same whether worshipped at Mecca or Kashi, to consider the different religions as the different faces of a cut diamond, the different aspects of the same brilliant whole, the law governing the same relations between man and his maker. The chief points of friction are (1) conversion (2) music (3) cow killing. As far as I have understood the Quran, I find the great Prophet was against proselytizing, unless it is accompanied by the real change of faith. On this point each community should either give up its own propaganda or allow liberty of action in religious matters without letting it interfere with their temporal relations. On no ground should the movement of any community to consolidate and strengthen itself be construed as movement against the other. Mutual trust and mutual tolerance are the best remedies to promote unanimity and good-will between the two communities. These remedies should be rigorously applied by those whom "Young India" calls 'neutrals'. They should not allow bigotry in both communities to gain the upper hand. The combined wisdom of the leaders on both sides should not find it difficult to arrive at a workable plan.

TWO IMPORTANT PROBLEMS.

As regards the second cause of friction, understand the reason for objecting to music in front of mosques is that the Moslems while at prayer are disturbed by it. Hindus should not be the cause of disturbance to anybody at prayer; at the same time the Moslems should not insist on their right of always praying at public mosque. The five times of prayer fixed by the Quran are well known and these should be avoided by Hindus who want to pass mosques with music. On exceptional occasions our Mahomedan brethren may be requested to allow the Hindus to pass with the music even during those times as a mark of brotherhood between the two communities. This plan was successfully adopted by a mixed panchayat of Congressmen in this district and long-standing disputes in several villages were settled once for all to the satisfaction of both the communities. This plan may work well.

As regards the cow killing, the Mahomedans should be free to kill or not to kill as their conscience and camradery to the Hindus dictate. It is only by love that we can prevent cow killing and not by coercion. Let us first join hands and gain Swarajya first and then the Hindus may rely upon the promise of Maulana Shaukat Ali that the first act of the Swarajya Legislature would be to make cow killing penal in India. In the case of local riots and other disturbances, a sound rule of practice would be that the leaders of respective communities should curb their coreligionists and frankly condemn their excesses instead of trying to extenuate or justify them. There is yet another source of friction not so noble but more potent for mischief. It is the ambition of gaining more and more posts in the Government service and communal representation in local bodies. Congressmen will always remain indifferent on principle to Government service. With respect to representation in local bodies, though one may not like the idea of perpetuating communal separateness, it is better to stick to the Lucknow compact until the communal feeling entirely dies out. Let us all combine to hasten the event.

THE NON-BRAHMIN QUESTION.

The Hindu-Moslem question is not so keen in Southern India but its place is taken up by the Brahmin and Non-Brahmin question. The causes of friction here are complicated though not complimentary to the genius of either the Brahmins or non-Brahmins. The apparent cause of friction is the desire for communal advancement which in itself is highly commendable but when it is tried to be broadbased upon class hatred or unenlightened self-interest, it causes immense harm to all concerned. I assure my non-Brahmin brethren that the real enemy of their advancement is not the poor, much maligned Brahmin but the crafty official who is interested in perpetuating those differences for his own safety. He will not hesitate to hug even a Brahmin to put down a non-Brahmin if he proves troublesome. To set class against class and pander to the ambition of one class to-day and of another to-morrow are the games which the bureaucracy has been successfully playing till now. No community is sure whether it is the favoured wife or how long it will remain so. The colours of a bureaucrat's love change more rapidly than those of the proverbial chameleon. No wise man can afford to rely upon a bureaucrat's favour for the advancement of his community. Real, substantial and lasting prosperity can only be gained by one community in common with others and by the advent of Swarajya, the Government of the people, by the people, for the people".

After dealing with national education and khaddar, Sit. Kowjalgi said, before I leave this subject, I wish to suggest that some sort of understanding should be arrived at with Indian mills and their whole-hearted co-operation secured to ensure the success of our Swadeshi and Boycott movements. As regards cloth, it is not possible at present to supply all the demands by handspun and handwoven cloth. Even if it were possible, it is not prudent to allow the Indian mills to go into the ranks of our opponents. The mill owners should also remember that there is some higher deity than Mammon whom they are to serve for their as well as others' ulterior good.

INDIA AND EMPIRE.

Their temporary sacrifice will not go in vain and their share in the attainment of Swarajya will receive its due reward at the proper time, for Mahatmaji himself will not insist that the whole of India should go halfclad in rough khaddar even after Swarajya comes to our hand. Keeping aside for a moment the theory of purity on moral grounds of handspun and handwoven cloth, in which I believe, I appeal to all Indians to take up the question of the boycott of Empire cloth as an economic weapon in answer to the Kenya betrayal and make it a complete success. The attitude of the British Cabinet in this connection, the threat of General Smuts that Britain will have to choose between South Africa and Mr. Gandhi, Mr. Fitzegerald's sound advice to us to be masters at home first before aspiring to equal treatment abroad, ought to make us pause and think. Recent events have made even Mr. Srinivas Sastri feel unsafe in the Empire. People of all shades and opinion have combined in condemning the action of the British Government and have advocated strong measures like the boycott as an answer to the insult to India's nationhood. Dr. Sapru's efforts have failed in their object as they were bound to do. This is the psychological moment when an attempt to bring together all parties, if made wholeheartedly, is likely to succeed. It is not possible to expect England, even when Labour comes into power, to make a grant of self-Government to India. Mr Thomas the Labour Leader and

(Continued on page 9.)

ELECTION FEVER.

MUTUAL RECRIMINATIONS.

CHURCHILL BOOED AT LEICESTER.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Lloyd George was given an ovation by packed Queen's Hall when he replied to Mr. Baldwin's speech last Monday. He said the Tory Party when worried always took to tariffs as some people took to alcohol. The credit of Britain had declined since Mr. Baldwin undertook the job. The only country where wages were on a level with those of Britain, was Free Trade Holland. Free Trade had given British commerce, trade and finance such vitality that British credit was the only one in Europe that had been restored. Free imports were keeping Britain alive. Changing our fiscal system in order to keep the home fires burning would be like a drunkard breaking up the furniture and flinging it into the fire. Restore peace in central Europe and trade would look after itself.—Reuter.

MR. BALDWIN AT READING.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Baldwin speaking at Reading said it was curious to find the opposition complaining they did not want election. He was surprised Messrs Asquith and Lloyd George claimed the same bed and he preferred to wait till the morning to see which kicked the other out. Far from being a trick election it was inevitable. He was hopeful of establishing sugar industry in Britain by remission of excise duty. There was no reason why there should not be half a million acres instead of fifteen thousand under sugar beet in England.

It would be nothing less than tragedy if an attempt was not made to improve agriculture. Government had decided that no tax was essential for the foodstuffs because it was unfair to ask the unemployed and the underemployed to support such a programme.

CHAMBERLAIN A WHOLE-HOGGER.

Mr. Chamberlain said he only objected to exceptions in the Government's policy namely he would extend Protection to every article and play the largest game to secure the biggest results.—Reuter.

MR. CHURCHILL'S CAMPAIGN.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Mr. Churchill opening his election campaign at Leicester was greeted noisily. The hall was crowded, seventhousand people cheering, booing and singing "He's a jolly good fellow" intermingled with the Red Flag. Mr. Churchill secured control although he was frequently heckled. He criticised the American Debt settlement and said that a great man and a great Government would have made the debts as a means of bringing the United States to the European Council chamber.—Reuter.

PREMIER LIKELY TO BE RETURNED UNOPPOSED.

LEAFIELD, Nov. 21.

It is now almost certain that the Prime Minister will be returned unopposed for Bedley division of Worcestershire where at the last election he was returned by a majority of over five thousand votes. It is also unlikely that Mr. Lloyd George will be opposed in Carnarvon though reports state that the local Conservatives favour contesting his seat. Other prominent leaders are threatened with opposition and two Labour opponents may confront Mr. Asquith at Paisley. Mr. Ramsay Macdonald, Labour leader, will be engaged in a three cornered fight in Aberavon, Wales, being opposed by Conservative and Liberal opponents. The reunion of the former rival wings of the Liberal Party is almost complete but in two constituencies, one in Wales and one in Cornwall, the supporter of Mr. Lloyd George threaten opposition to candidates who had been constant in their allegiance to Mr. Asquith throughout the recent split. Efforts to compose these local differences are, it is reported, being made by leaders of the party.—B.O.W.

FIGHT FOR HEAVY WEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

BLOOMFIELD DISQUALIFIED.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

In the Albert Hall fight for the heavy weight championship of Britain, Bloomfield was disqualified for hitting Goddard as the latter attempted to rise from a short count. At the outset of the fight Goddard rushed in and sent right to ribs. Bloomfield landed a nasty right hook to the jaw. Goddard leaned forward, and pushed his opponent down through the ropes. He helped Bloomfield up, but immediately struck him, causing a storm of booing from the spectators and drawing a warning from the referee. In the second round Goddard was floored with a hard right, but rose after a short count. Bloomfield attacked fiercely and again floored Goddard. As the latter attempted to rise, Bloomfield hit him. The referee promptly disqualified Bloomfield amid great uproar.—Reuter.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

At Albert Hall to-night, Frank Goddard won the boxing contest for the heavy-weight championship of Britain against Jack Bomfield, who was disqualified in the 2nd round.—Reuter.

LIGHTWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

At the Albert Hall to-night in a 20 round contest for the Light-weight Championship of Europe Harry Mason the holder was outpointed by Ernie Rice. Rice was always attacking and following Mason round the ring, but the latter boxed skilfully on retreat getting in a good left leads to the face and making Rice miss frequently. Mason led on points in the early rounds, but then Rice took command for some time landing hefty swings and hooks. He flooded Mason twice in the fourteenth round and once in the fifteenth. After that Mason had slightly the better of matters until the twentieth round when he was floored for a count of eight. The decision of the referee received a mixed reception.—Reuter.

ENGLAND UNDER COMMUNISTS.

WHAT THE WORKERS ACHIEVE.

COMMUNIST MANIFESTO.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Communists' election manifesto demands the confiscation of all idle factories and land, a minimum wage of four pounds sterling per week, six-hour working day, full maintenance of the unemployed, housing for all and a workers' government.—Reuter.

SIR LESLIE WILSON.

STASTS FOR BOMBAY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Col. Sir Leslie Wilson accompanied by Lady Wilson left Victoria this afternoon for Bombay. He embarks on the "Dongola" at Marseilles. He was seen off at Victoria by a large crowd of personal friends. Lord Peel was represented by Lord Gage and Secretaries while Lord Winterton was also represented. Among others present were Mr. Dalal and Sir Dhunjibhoy Bomanji.

Interviewed by Reuter Sir Leslie Wilson said that he was looking forward to the Governorship with considerable pleasure and hoped that it would be possible to do something to further the interests of India He had no illusions regarding the strenuous character of the new appointment and could only say that he intended to do this utmost for the welfare of the Presidency.—Reuter.

MR. BONARS LAW'S WILL.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

An application has been made for probate of the will of the late Mr. Bonar Law. It is a bried document dated 1916 when he was Secretary of State for the Colonies and it is written in Mr. Bonar Law's own handwriting on a single sheet of Colonial Office notepaper. Under it the ex-Premier's estate is divided in equal portions among his four children. The codicil of 1920 which makes some alterations in the distribution of the estate was drafted after the death of Mr. John Law, the testator's brother, who under the will was one of the executors. Another executor is Lord Beaverbrook, to whom Mr. Bonar Law has left all his papers.—B.O.W.

AMBASSADORS' CONFERENCE

BRITISH INSTRUCTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Paris.—The instructions to Lord Crewe, British Ambassador in Paris, from the British Government with regard to the proposed Allied notes to Germany reached the British Embassy this morning. The British Government asks that certain changes be made in the drafts, which have been approved of by the Conference of Ambassadors. The Ambassadors are now separately considering British views.—Reuter.

ALLIED MILITARY CONTROL.

NOTE TO GERMANY.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Paris,—Following the exchange of views regarding the provisional agreement on November 26th, the Allied Governments have agreed to the terms of the notes which have been forwarded to Germany. The first note denies that military control will contribute to disorders and insists on the resumption of control reserving the right to take such measures as may seem proper in the event of the Commission of Control being obstructed by the German authorities, or citizens.

EX-CROWN PRINCE.

The second note deals with the ex-Crown Prince and accepts the assurances of the German note. Nevertheless, it declares the ex-Crown Prince's presence in the German territory is likely to provoke serious complications for Germany, at home and abroad and holds the German Government responsible for any consequences which might compel the Allies to confer upon measure necessary to deal with the situation.—Reuter.

FAMOUS POLAR EXPLORER.

SENTENCED FOR TAMPERING WITH MAILS.

LONDON, Nov. 22.

Fortworth (Texas).—Capt. Cook the famous Polar explorer has been convicted for using mails with the object of defrauding the investing public and sentenced to fourteen years and nine months imprisonment and a fine of twelve thousand dollars.—Reuter.

Judge Killits scathingly denounced Cook and declared ironically the 20th century ought to be proud of him. "History gave its Ananias and Saphira. They are forgotten,, but we still have Cook" said the Judge. Thirteen codefendants received the sentences ranging between a year and nine years' imprisonment and fines from 500 to 12,000 dollars.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN THE RIFF.

RIFFIAN LEADER WANTS INDEPENDENCE.

RUSSO-TURKISH DIFFERENCES.

LABOUR PARTY'S WEAK-KNEED POLICY

BY ARTHUR FIELD.

LONDON, Nov. 1.

I have assured all who wanted to listen (at various times for the past year) that the campaign of Spain in the Riff was a failure. I told English readers two years ago that a real disaster had befallen the Spanish military leaders, and that it would be followed by others if the policy were not entirely abandoned. I told them that the Riffs had supplied themselves with arms and ammunition captured from their Spanish enemies, and facetiously suggested that if the Spanish navy developed a plan of campaign the Riffians would soon have a navy.

I am compelled to record that several good men and true, while expressing strong sympathy with the Riffians, said that they were bound to go under. I countered this by publishing particulars of the establishment of a "Republic of the Riff, North Africa", and the election of Sid Mohamed Abdel Kerim as the president thereof.

"MORNING POST" ARTICLES.

Now appears a series of three articles on the subject in "The Morning Post", an organ of the soberest conservatism (in matters of journalism.) The articles are by a Special Correspondent lately in the Riff. This man knows what he is talking about. His view is not rendered suspect by "sloppy sentimentality." On the contrary he says: "By striking at the heart of the Riff, which was incidentally its most vulnerable point, and thereby subjugating the most hostile tribes (namely Beni Urriayuel and Beni Bekoya) Spain would have gone a long way towards effecting a pacification of the whole country." No sickly pacifism there, what? Nevertheless, he confirms point by point all we have written on the Spanish campaigns (including the last, under the so-called "political action").

POSITION OF THE RIFFIANS.

The writer declares that the day for an easy and successful landing is past; it can only be undertaken now by a veritable Armada and with total disregard of the severe losses which would be entailed. He says that as far as any material Spanish advance is concerned, matters are at a deadlock until next spring. The Spaniards have control (more or less) over the positions they have their feet on; the Riffians control the rest of the Riff. The Spanish have pushed-out posts from their bases.—Melilla to the east, Tetuan-Sheshuan to the West. Their huge effort of the last year has only got them back to practically the positions they occupied before the debacle of 1921. The new military dictatorship may, despite the manifest disgust of the Spanish people and soldiers with the whole business try another big effort in the spring of 1924. The writer says that Abdel Kerim and his staff are meanwhile not inactive, that Raisuli is (as we have all along said) a factor of no real importance; and that some way ought to be discovered other than a "fight to a finish".

"WE TOLD YOU SO."

Abdel Kerim sticks out for the independence of the Riff; the Spaniards for the domination of them "protectorate." The Riffsmen want peace as much as the Spaniards, but are prepared to resume warfare. Spanish threats merely instil mistrust into the Riffs. The Spanish designation of "rebels" is a misnomer, considering that the country has never been conquered, and has always been regarded as a separate State even by the Sultan of Morocco. Neither has the bombing of villages or the use of gas-shells had any effect other than to stiffen the back of the Riffsmen, and make them more determined than ever to resist invasion."

RUSSO-TURKISH "FRICTION."

The papers have recently been reporting, and quietly gloating over, alleged "serious differences" in Turco-Russian relations. The situation exactly resembles that relative to "Hindu-Muslim differences." The British Press reports these differences, without any reference to the efforts that are being made, and the successes achieved, in the direction of restoring Hindu-Muslim unity. It reports them, and of course exaggerates them, as an argument for British rule, and against the demands of India for national representative institutions. Col. Wedgwood the 'Labour M.P.' and (old-style) "friend of India" supports the threadbare claim that the British Army alone keeps the peace in India.

In a similar way, the British Press refers to serious Russo-Turkish friction with the contingent hope of increasing the differences between the Governments, and of depriving Russia of an erstwhile friend. I do not think the anti-Russians will succeed in turning Turkey into active paths of opposition to Russia. The differences are, however, there; and it is as idle as it is unnecessary to deny the existence of a new policy on the part of the "ruler of the Turkish Government." All kinds of motives have been ascribed for this change of heart.

THE TURKISH ATTITUDE.

It is my own opinion that both Russia and Turkey fear the presence, on the other side of the frontier, of Governments who are in some alliance or pact which they are out of. This is sufficient excuse for Russia's apparently exigent relations with Turkey,—and, on the same principle, for Turkey's desire to "retain her independence of action." If left at that, it is an attitude which contains few difficulties. But some Turkish advocates persist in running their arguments off on to the old geographical track, and in ignoring the question of pacts and understandings with Western powers, which is the perturbing question to Russia. I took the matter up with a gentleman who is in touch with the present situation in Turkey, and who knows the spokemen of all the political groups there. He said: "I am personally convinced that whatever regime is in force in Russia, that country will always want to capture Constantinople, and will resume the attempt whenever it gets the chance and has no other enemy to fry. Parties and individuals may pretend that they don't want Constantinople, but time will show that I am right in this as I have been in my other political forecasts. Russia will always be a danger to Turkey. That danger can be minimised by Turkey being strong enough to protect herself against aggression from any quarter. It will possibly be totally removed when some real League of Nations (not the present shadow) is formed on a basis of real justice, and with the power to prevent all wars. Till then, all efforts must be palliatives to keep war away somehow or anyhow and to avoid that awful waste of men and wealth which has set back the world's clock in our time."

THE RUSSIAN VIEW.

I was lucky enough to find one of Russia's clever personnel, who was travelling for the commercial business development of Russia, and I showed him this Turkish view of the Turco-Russian question. His comment was: "As usual with our good friends, this gentleman ignores the main question, which has created difficulties where only friendship and confidence existed before. That question is this: Has the Turkish Government any pact or understanding with the British or any other European Government, and has it as part of its nature a promise to counter Bolshevism and act as a breakwater against Soviet Russia? The Turks are too honest to make arrangements of that sort and to keep all evidence out of their relations with us, and their political attitude towards us. They have shown there is some change. We know very well what is the nature of that change."

THE REAL SOURCE OF TROUBLE.

The Russian proceeded: "The Curzon policy, of breaking Turkey's peasant defence of the national territory, was a failure. We, would remind everyone that this rebirth of Turkey was conspicuously assisted by Russian solidarity with the Turkish cause. The Curzon policy was thereupon changed. We saw England siding, or pretending to side, with Turkey against France. The first Lausanne Conference was wrecked. Now England has quite swallowed Angora, without a grimace; it seeks to destroy the revolutionary significance of Turkey's peasant renaissance, and it is turning the Turkish Government into a weapon against the entire revolutionary movement of the East. Your friend very kindly predicts a Russian attack on Constantinople. If such a thing should come about, in twenty, forty, or fifty years, it will have come about because some Turkish Government has tied itself up with the Entente and with England, to crush the Communist movement, both in Turkey and Russia and in the republics of the old Russian territory. Of one thing such [illegible] may be certain. There will be no [illegible] against Russia or against the republics of the Soviet Union, without another revolution in Turkey, and probably other countries as well. It will not be geographical greed which will ever incite Russia to attempt the overthrow of a Government on its borders. It will be when that Government becomes the tool of the West against the East."

TURKS BAR FOREIGN COASTWISE TRAFFIC.

In conformity with the practice followed by practically all the leading maritime nations of the world, the Turks insisted at the Lausanne Conference that the coastwise traffic should be reserved exclusively to Turkish bottoms.

Turkey rejected a request by the Allies for the establishment of a transitory period in which foreign merchantmen could engage in coastwise traffic between Turkish ports. This privilege has formed a considerable source of revenue to Italian and French merchantmen, but Turkey declared it abolished with the cancellation of all the capitulations.

A QUEER CRAFT ON THE IRAQ WATERS.

The "Sea Stories Magazine" has always something interesting about Turkey and the East. After naming the various picturesque boats to be found on Eastern rivers and seas, it proceeds:

The queerest boat of them all, however

(Continued on page 9.)

Gas is now in use in Bombay for [illegible] melting, soap boiling brazing [illegible] every conceivable purpose for which heat and power are required. [illegible] found the heat can be [illegible] nicety impossible with

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

WHO IS RESPONSIBLE FOR CORNERS?

MR. MADON'S STATEMENT.

At Thursday's sitting of the Bombay Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee, Mr. B. F. Madon was the only witness examined. All the members of the Committee were present except mr. Bhulabhai Desai. Mr. Madon submitted a statement added to which was a supplementary note, both covering 20 typewritten foolscap pages. Mr. Madon was examined by Sir Wilfred Atlay Sir Purshottamdas Thakoredas, Capt. Sassoon and Mr. Phiroozshah Dalal, chiefly in regard to his suggestions for a 40 per cent representation to brokers as against a percentage of 60 to the clients on the Board of control.

In the course of his statement and Supplementary Note, Mr. Madon stated:—

MR. MADON'S STATEMENT.

The agitation for Reform of the local Stock Exchange has its origin in the action taken by the Exchange in dealing with Corners and the serious injury done to various interests by such action. It will, therefore, be best to examine this particular question in detail as such examination will best indicate the directions in which Reform is necessary.

What are corners? It is the buying up by one person or a group of persons (a syndicate as it is called) of a larger number of a given share than are actually in issue. The result is that the seller cannot possibly deliver the excess and is cornered and would have to pay such price as the discretion or whim of the Bull party indicated as their price for settlement.

This leads us to the question of short sales, i. e., selling what you have not got in hand but hope to secure eventually from some one else at a price lower than your sale. As a strict market operation a short sale is, in my opinion, quite as legitimate as a long purchase, because as the long purchase is made in the expectation of finding a *buyer* later on at a favourable price, a short sale is made in the expectation of finding a *seller* later on at a favourable price. Therefore, so long as the intention is to fulfil the contract one makes the short seller really fulfil a necessary market function. But the position changes when there is no intention to deliver unless it suits you or not at all. It becomes far worse when the Board of the Exchange not only does not punish such violaters of the sanctity of contracts, but actually uses its authority to save them from undue loss.

This is what has been done over and over again in the local Exchange in the past five years on the pretext of putting down corners and saving the innocent invester and the result has only been to induce more corners and the Board stands against and wonders what else it could do.

Mr. Madon then goes on to define a short-seller and says he is harmful to individual investors as he is responsible for corners. It is this short seller that by his tactics *compels* the bull to carry a corner to completion.

The present prices of many industrial shares are such that a capitalist can secure a concern, ready made actually at work, and with markets already made at less than half—in some cases less than a fourth what it would cost to erect a similar concern to-day. This is the greatest temptation to the bull and no one can say that a man should not pick up such great bargans if he has the means.

But even where the bull has only taken the shares because they were cheap and had meant to get out as soon as he had fair *profits*, the bears would not let him do so. The moment there are any indications of the bull trying to sell, the bears become triumphant. They think the bull is wavering and the game is now theirs and immediately start selling heavily again *forcing* the bull to take up more shares in self protection, and thereby compelling him ultimately—if he has the means—to complete the corner.

It will have been seen from what I say above that the real cause of the corners is the reckless sales by bear operators. What makes the bears so reckless? It is the rule under which action is taken by the Board of the Stock Exchange and by which prices are fixed, the sellers are released from responsibility to deliver, and the buyer compelled to accept differences only, and only at such fixed prices, that has breeded such extraordinary recklessness among the bear fraternity. It is this rule that has made corners *possible*. It is again this rule that has made them so *frequent*.

Under the present system the Bull is compelled to take up and pay for every thing he buys, but the bear is not similiarly compelled to deliver what he sells. A corner is declared, a price is fixed and the bull is deprived of the profits he would otherwise have derived from the success of his operations and the bear is saved from the consequences of his default. Were it only that the bear was saved from a big loss it might have some excuse, but in many cases the price fixing actually gives some bears profits they do not deserve.

So far as I am aware the Board never made any attempt to satisfy itself whether the complaining short seller was one who had innocently sold at 1200 or 1400 or whether he was one who had started the sale at 3,300. There is a strange disinclination to go into books and accounts and the idea even of such a thing is regarded with horror. If parties go to a court of law for redress, they would have to put all the necessary evidence. Similarly of members that there is a corner and seek redress. But no such investigation seems to be carried out at present.

It may be asked whether I have any remedy to suggest for a corner. I think the real remedy is to do away with the rule that makes for reckless sales and to insist on a seller carrying out his contract as a buyer is expected to do under penalty of being otherwise treated as a defaulter, and suitably dealt with.

It is worth considering whether brokers who have defaulted in delivery should be allowed to continue members of the Exchange, particularly when such default is shown to have been intentional. It is further worth considering whether these brokers who are themselves frequently heavily involved one way or other should be allowed to sit in judgment on their own operations and fix prices involving losses of many lakhs of rupees to the party whom they had aggrieved by their default. I submit that the questions involved in corners, etc., on the Stock Exchange, concern not only these brokers, but very closely affect other important interests:—

(1) It affects credit in commercial circles as many business men have more or less of their capital invested in industrial securities. The lower values diminish the value of this capital and where securities are given as collateral to banks the margin melts away and banks are compelled to put pressure on clients and an atmosphere of depression and distrust and discouragement of enterprise is created.

(2) It affects bankers both by making their loans look worse than they otherwise would be and by compelling action on their part which increases the financial malaise.

(3) It affects the owners of industrial concerns because the bear party has to spread all kinds of rumours about the working both of the particular line of industry as a whole and of the particular concern whose shares are the subject of a corner and this results in such concern finding it very difficult to get finance as financial circles get suspicious of its stability.

(4) It affects the capital market because the removal of share after share from the "vaida" market prevents their free negotiability, and more or less locks up crores of rupees.

(5) It affects the community in general, because when very hard pressed the bear party tries to spread insidious rumours of impending failures of important banking and other concerns and of the consequent financial chaos to be expected.

PROPOSED CHANGES.

I will now try to indicate briefly such changes as I consider should be made in the present constitution and rules:—

(1) The Stock Exchange must be constituted under an act of the Legislature somewhat on the lines of the Cotton Contracts Act and representation given to.

(a) Bankers who are members of the Clearing House in Bombay,

(b) The Mill-owners' Association as the most representative body of industrialists in Bombay.

(c) The Chamber of Commerce.

(d) The Indian Merchants' Chamber.

(e) A representative of the public to be nominated by the Minister in charge of Industries.

(f) Four members to be elected by the members of the Exchange from amongst themselves.

The above 6 to elect one of themselves as Chairman.

(2) The framing of rules to be made, subject to approval of Government, it being expressly provided that any rule that exempts any party to a contract from fulfilment of the same except on the score of wilful representation or fraud be *ultra vires* and void of effect.

(3) That in case of default whether by a buyer or a seller the rules should provide for due notice being taken by the Governing Body of the conduct of such member and punishment awarded which may extend to suspension of membership for a longer or shorter period.

(4) The rules should further provide that where on investigation it was proved to the satisfaction of the Governing Body that defaulter had entered into the defaulted transactions, knowing full well that he could not deliver, the Governing Body should expel such member.

(5) The Governing Body should have power to call for all books, contracts, and other documents that they might deem necessary for the solution of any important question before them affecting the dealings on the Exchange.

(6) It should be obligatory on all members to preserve their books of account and other papers and documents for at least three years and that these should all be written up in ink, not pencil.

(7) The holidays to be observed should be Bank holidays and such other sectional holidays as the Governing Body may appoint and publish at least two weeks before the beginning of each calendar year.

(N.B.—At present the way the Exchange is closed at very short notice is a regular scandal).

(8) Contango days, ticket days, and pay days shall be fixed and published at least a full calendar month before the month to whose settlement they are meant to apply.

(9) On the 1st of any month business for account for the next succeeding monthly settlement should be permitted so that both settlements may be simultaneously quoted.

(10) Some scheme of calling up margins on outstanding transactions, such margins to be held by a panel of trustees appointed under the constitution ought to be devised as differences frequently run into many lakhs of rupees.

SUPPLEMENTARY NOTE.

In my original Note I have said that if the present rule by which the Board fixed prices and saved the Bears from the consequences of their foolhardiness were done away with and the seller who could not deliver were made a defaulter just as much as a buyer who could not take, there would be very few or no corners.

It is perfectly possible however for a corner to arise in spite of the adoption of the above suggestions although I feel sure it would be very rare. I think it necessary to now indicate what my suggestions are for dealing with such a corner if it arose. My recommendations would be as follows:—

1. As soon a petition signed by not less than 10 per cent. of the members on the Rolls was sent to the Board alleging a corner and asking for intervention, the Board shall enter upon an investigation of same.

2. The Board shall thereupon immediately suspend all dealings in such share and call upon each member to report his nett position long and short, i.e., the *total* of purchases by long clients and *total* to sales by short clients, the names of such clients not to be disclosed. (At present such disclosure of position is objected to as prying into the secrets of members' business, but I do not see how the mere figures of long or short will disclose business secrets and even if such information is not available, the Board cannot be asked to intervene).

3. It will be easy to check the correctness of the figures given in as the long total must equal the shorts total. If the Board on a consideration of the figures now before them come to the conclusion that there was in fact a corner they shall continue the suspension of dealings until the settlement in that particular share was completed on the settlement day next following.

4. The setting off of deals should be allowed by a long broker agreeing to set off all or part of his holding to a short broker at a price to be privately agreed upon between them by way of "Havalas."

5. If on settlement day there is a shortage in deliveries, the buyer shall settle with sellers at such price as the Board may determine to be fair and equitable under all the circumstances. Such fixing of price is to be done not earlier than the buying-in day nor later than within 3 days thereof and is to be treated as final and conclusive as between members.

6. The Board shall then investigate the conduct of each defaulting broker and award suitable sanctions. Where the Board finds on the evidence before it that a particular member had deliberately sold short, what he know he could not deliver, the Board shall expel such member.

(N. B.—The incentive to the Bull in most corners is to get Bears to sell to him twice or three times the quantity he reckons on having to take up. Now most Indian companies have been Managing Agents and such agencies cannot be changed except by a special resolution, i.e. three-fourths of the total vote. The Agents and their friends to safeguard their agency usually hold on to at least one-fourth of the total issue. Of the rest, some is held on to by obstinare or ignorant rolders, some more is prevented from being delivered, because under litigation or pending Letters of Administration being issued, etc., etc. Therefore, if the total issue is say 4.000, the Bull may figure on 2,500/3,000 being the utmost that would be actually tendered to him. His game is therefore to get Bears to sell him 6,000/7,000 shares. He could then call for the shares and take up say 2,500 and secure a big profit on the remainder by running up the price for settlement.

The existing rules tempt the Bears to their ruin by making them reckless and thus enabling the Bull to secure hundreds of shares at a stroke. If the Bull failed to get hold of large quantities over and beyond what he expects to be tendered the game would not be worth the candle for him and he would give up the attempt at a corner.

Even if he persisted in spite of it the excess quantities he could secure would be a very small as the fear af expulsion for default would make short sellers very cautious.

In most cases the Bull leader will see the wisdom of settling with the Bears on reasonable terms and the problem will, therefore, very nearly solve itself. This is because in big Bull or Bear campaigns there are generally one or two determined leaders and a large number of camp-followers. These latter merely play on the strength of the Leaders and have no intention of taking up or delivering shares. Therefore, if transactions are immediately prohibited as soon as the Board decides that a corner exists, and only private squaring up of positions permitted, there will be a rush among those camp-followers to get out as they have no idea of paying for and taking up shares. This puts the Bull Leader also in a fix. If he does not settle up his excess purchases with the Bears, his following get all the advantage of his labours and clear out with handsome profits, while he is left alone to shoulder the burden of taking up and financing a large number of shares which it would be extremely difficult to get out of afterwards. The Leader will also therefore try to forestall his following and secure his profits on as many of his longs as he can. The result should therefore be to liquidate a large part of the outstandings at reasonable prices. It may even happen that the Bull so astutely manages his hand that he himself clears out of the bulk of his holding and leaves his camp-following to look after "the baby" as was the case for instance in the same Kohinoor shares two years ago.

Therefore, the problem to be tackled by the Board when a corner did arise in spite of the above rule would be of very minor dimensions and could be dealt with without substantial injustice to any one and without any serious effects either on the Exchange itself or on financial markets generally.

HOLIDAYS.

The greatest abuse in this connection is the closing of the Exchange in honour of the death of some member. This is done at extremely short notice, i.e., as soon as the news of such death is known in the market.

I believe the practice some ten years ago was for transactions to be stopped for only an hour or so in the middle of the sessions. Then on the death of some one of great standing both in the Exchange and outside it, it was decided to close entirely on that day as a mark of greater honour to such individual. Then, enthusiastic friends of some one who died next insisted that the particular case was equally worthy of a full day's honour. Communal feeling did the rest. If a Hindoo had had a full day's honour, Parsees would insist on a similar full day for a Parsee death and vice versa. Thus the custom has grown up of entirely closing the market, however unimportant the deceased member's status may be from a public point of view.

The remedy would be to revert to the former practice and stop dealings for one hour only as a mark of respect.

LISTING.

The present method of listing by a vote of the General Body and according as strings are pulled is not in the public interest. The vaida list is thereby made unduly small and leads to concentration of speculative dealings on only a few shares. As the number of brokers including sub-brokers is very large and each has to make a living it results in unduly large quantities being sold or purchases of the scrips which are then the favourites of the market, and is partly responsible for the rise of corners.

I would suggest that fully paid up shares of all companies that agree to conform to the regulations of the Exchange in the matter of closing of books etc., and also agree to furnish such information as to capital, etc. as may be required by the Exchange shall be seemed eligible for vaida operations.

To Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Madon replied that his suggestions and remarks were based on the plea that the brokers, at any rate, were not the party that could be said to have reared up the institution of Stock Exchange. It was the clients who speculated that were responsible and they should have a more powerful representation.

To Capt Sassoon Mr. Madon replied that his suggestion of a day-to-day clearance of margins and a 10 per cent deposit with a Board of Trustees against all hazardous speculations was not calculated to affect adversely the already tight money market as the Board would certainly deposit the amount in a safe bank.

Capt. Sassoon:—What measures would you suggest to meet an eventuality when all the brokers, not agreeing with the finding of the majority—which would be that of the clientele—refused to do business?

Mr. Madon:—I cannot envisage such an eventuality, but if such a thing be held to be possible. I might suggest some sort of a reference to Government, but I don't think this will ever be necessary."

The Committee then adjourned till 11-30 a.m. to-day.

DR. TAGORE AT PORBANDAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PORBANDAR, Nov. 22.

His Highness the Maharaja Rana Saheb of Porbandar accompanied by all State officials received at the station the poet Rabindranath Tagore and party who reached Porbandar terminus at noon on November 21st. The Porbandar donation to the Visvabharati School of Arts and Crafts has been increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25,000. Total subscriptions from the Ruling Princes of Kathiawar now amount to Rs. 80,000.

ALLEGED MISAPPROPRIATION OF MONEY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

POONA, Nov. 22.

Staff Sergeant G. H. Currie, Superintending clerk, General Branch of the General Staff, Poona District, who was brought out by an extradition warrant from England, was today produced before Major Thorne, Cantonment Magistrate. The charge against Currie is that he misappropriated various sums of money amounting in aggregate to Rs. 5,135 during the time he was in charge of the books of his department. He went on leave on 1st April 1923, but on deficiencies being discovered, the matter was put into the hands of the police who applied for extradition warrant. The Cantonment Magistrate fixed bail at two sureties for Rs. 2,500 each, but as these were not forthcoming the accused was remanded to custody pending hearing of the case.

FRONTIER TRIBAL SITUATION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

PESHAWAR, Nov. 22.

A number of recent ambushes of outlaws are reported from the Peshawar District in the course of which the Police Constabulory and the villagers have shown energy and courage. Almost simultaneously with the Peshawar outage very strong rumours became prevalent that Ajab's gang or a portion of it were working in the hills of the Adam Khel Afridis with a view to committing an outrage on Cherat where there are a numer of families of British troops. In consequence of these rumours the whole Adam Khel country was scoured for several days by tribal "Chighas" supervised by Government officials. These operations included visits by British Officers of the Constabulary not only to the Kohat pass itself, but to Janakhor and other villages in the heart of the tribal territory. These officers were very well received by the tribesmen. It was fully established that Ajab's gang was not in that area and the general effect has been to show that the increased tightness of control over the Adam Khel area which was ordered and announced to the tribal jirgah after the Kohat outrage is a living fact.

BARODA INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BARODA, Nov. 22.

In view of the arrival of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar on or about the 25th instant. The building of the Baroda Industrial Exhibition Mandal is nearing completion.

Correspondence is pouring in from all parts of India, for reserving stalls for exporting various exhibits of art and skill of men renowned in the line.

The exhibition affair promises to be very successful.

BREACH ON M.S.M. RY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

The District Traffic Superintendent, Waltair at Duvada, M.S.M. Railway, wires under date 21st:—

Weather is fine and the work of repairing the breaches on the M.S.M. Railway near Waltair is progressing. Ballast trains are working day and night. Possibly trains may run through by 24th and 25th. Mail letters to and from Waltair on the south side are being sent across daily by coolies. Telegraph communication is still interrupted owing to the serious damage to the wires immediately south of Waltair. Communication in south of Anakapalie is restored.

STRUGGLE FOR SWARAJYA.

WOMEN'S PART.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 22.

The Conference of the Bhagini Mandal began under the presidency of Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhale of Bombay. In her speech she tried to impress that so long as women did not actively help men in the struggle to freedom, Swarajya was impossible. It was the duty of every woman to encourage men in their laborious struggle without caring for fineries. She exhorted women to spin and wear only that spun by herself.—(A.P.)

LUCKNOW RACES

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LUCKNOW, Nov. 22.

THE DILKUSHA HURDLES.—Distance 1½ mile. Over six flights. Cup value Rs. 400 and Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs. 400 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Handicap Hurdle Race for horses.

Mr. Wadia's KINTAIL 10/6 Capt. Neville 1
Mr. Darcy Lindsay's TYCOON. 11/7 Reynolds 2
Mr. Gujadhar's GLEN LUSSIT 9/7 (car 9/8) Capt. Hillard 3
Capt. Plunkett and Bowhay's BALIRA 10/0 (car 10/3) Capt. Plunkett 4
Bowhay's BALIRA 7/0 (car 10/3) Capt. Plunkett 4
Tote paid Rs. 21 win Rs. 11½ and 13 places.

THE LINGFIELD PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,500 to winner, Rs. 500 to second, and Rs. 250 to third. Highweight handicap for horses in fourth division.

Mr. Scott's GOLDEN MEMORY 8/10 Harrison 1
Mr. Guzdhar's MAHARANI 9/5 O'Brien 2
Mr. B. N. Bhargava's ISBURY ROSE 7/11 Ritchie 3
Mylassette's VOYAGEUR 7/8 Balfour 4
Tote paid Rs. 46½ win, Rs. 11½, 13 and 8 places.

THE DECCAN PLATE.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Rs. 1,200 to winner, Rs 400 to second, Rs. 200 to third. Highweight handicap for C Bs. 14-2 and under.

Mr. Sheoraj Singh's KAUMUDI 8/1 Purtoo Singh 1
Raja Sripalsingh's COUNTRY MAID 8/0 Jones 2
Messrs. Fitch and Scotts' LORD VIGIL 7/6 Moosumdin 3
Mr. Hobday's MOOI 10/5 Alford 4
Tote paid Rs. 16 win Rs. 9½ and 36 places.

THE ARMY CUP.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Cup value £ 50 and Rs. 6,250 presented by Lucknow Race fund. The cup and Rs. 4,000 to winner, Rs. 1,500 to second and Rs. 750 to third. Welter handicap for horses in 4th division bona-fide property of officers in the Army or Royal Air Force to be ridden by officers qualified to enter.

Mr. Cowasji's VILINGER 9/10, Lt.-Col. Gill 1
Major Luca's and Lt.-Col. Stewarts' GOLDEN RULE 9/6 Capt. Newill 2
Major Burridge's ARGENT 9/0 Capt. Oxley 3
Mr. Rosco's ENGRAVER 10/10 Capt. Misa 4
Tote paid Rs. 27½ win Rs. 10 Rs. 16 and 17½ places.

THE BIBURY PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Rs. 2,500 to winner Rs. 800 to second Rs. 450 to third. A lightweight handicap for horses in third division.

Mr. Rosco's CORNER MAN 8/8 O'Brien 1*
Mr. Basheeral's BLACK PETER 7/9 Ritchie 1*
Capt. Crawford's STELLITE 8/0 (car 8/1) Edwards 3
Capt's. Plunkett and Bowhay's WE TOO 8/9 M Hoyt 4

*Dead Heat.

Tote paid Rs. 10 (Blackpeter) and Rs. 6 (Cornerman) win. Rs. 9 and 7 places.

THE ARAB CUP.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Cup value Rs. 250 and Rs. 1,000 to winner Rs. 500 to second and Rs. 200 to third. A highweight handicap for Arabs.

Mir Marchand's SIGNALLER 7 3 Balfour 1
Mir Bishambher Sahoy's VERON 8/10 Purtoosingh 2
Mr. Fawcett's WINKLE 7/0 C Hoyt 3
Rai Bahadur Kalichanan's VARLET 9/3 O'Brien 4
Tote paid Rs. 115 win Rs. 12½ Rs. 7 and 22 places.

CRICKET AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

The Quadrangular Cricket match between Parsis and Mahomedans began today before a large and distinguished gathering. The Parsis having won the toss decided to bat Pestonji and D. Bilimoria, faced the attack of Ibrahim Khan and Rahaman. Parsis played a slow game and scored 76 for 5 wickets down before lunch. Dadanji who made 10 and Battliwala four are still batting. The Mahomedans fielded well. So far H. Pestonji who made 16 runs is the highest scorer.

NAGPUR, Nov. 22.

The quadrangular cricket continued. Dadachanji and Battaiwala resumed batting for the Parsis after lunch. The Parsi batting was very disappointing except Dadachanji's whose score of 46 was the principal contribution. The Parsis were all dismissed for 137 runs.

After tea Habib Ahmed and Bashiruddin opened for the Mahomedans. Bashiruddin was stumped when he made only five and the three batsmen who followed could not enliven matters. When stumps were drawn the score was 57 for four wickets. Habib Ahmed who went in first was still undefeated with 35 to his credit.

The Governor witnessed the game.

SOCIAL FUNCTION AT JALGAON.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JALGAON, Nov. 20.

At the invitation of the Directors and Messrs. Mooljee Jaitha & Co., Secretaries and Treasurers of the Khandesh Spining and Weaving Mills Company Limited, about 450 leading citizens of Jargaon including pleaders, merchants and a few officials assembled at a gathering held in mill premises to celebrate the Company's Jubilee, the Company being Registered on 18th November 1873. Mr. C. A. Beyts I. C. S. Collector of East Khandesh was requested to take the chair.

Mr. Lalji Naranji Chairman of the Board of Directors gave a history of the concern and how through the farsighted and keen business ability of late Seth Sunderdas Moolji half a century ago, the mill enterprise was started in Khandesh in the small village of Talgaon which was now a prosperous town with a population numbering nearly a quarter lakh.

After his speech Mr. Lalji Naranji requested the President to distribute presents in the shape of silverware to old employees. The Agent at Jalgaon and the present mill officers and bonus to mill workers.

The President eulogized the generous spirit of the Directors and Mooljee Jaitha and Co., in remembering the services of their longstanding employees and giving them presents. The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C I. E. a Director of the Company proposed a hearty vote of thanks to the President Mr. Beyets for kindly responding to the Board's invitation and presiding at the function. All the mill workers were treated to a sumptuous dinner in the evening.

FISCAL REFORM LEAGUE.

OFFICE-BEARERS ELECTED

CONSTITUTION ADOPTED.

The constituent meeting of the Fiscal Reform League, which was started sometime back, was held yesterday at 4-30 p.m. at the office of the Indian Merchants' Chamber. The Hon. Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas presided. Among those present were Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Natarajan, Mr T. Rangachari M.L.A. of Madras, Mr. L. R. Tairsee, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, Professors P. A. Wadia K. T. Shah, Mr. S. N. Haji, Mr. S. A. Brelvi, Mr. Osman Sabani, Mr. Mavji Govindji Mr. H. P. Thackersey, Mr. Manu Subedar and Mr. B. K. Thakore

In opening the proceedings the Hon. Mr. Lallubhai said, they were all aware of the objects with which the meeting was called that day. They had met formally to constitute the League, appoint office-bearers and pass the draft rules and regulations, if approved by the meeting. At the last meeting a Committee was apointed to draft rules of the League. That Committee met several times and the results of their deliberations were the draft rules already circulated among the members and now put before them for consideration. If they approved of those rules then the Indian Fiscal Reform League would be formally constituted from that day.

Referring to the substitution of the word "Fiscal" in the place of "Tariff" he explained that in their discussion of the question of Indian Tariff they found that many subjects would not come under "Tariff Reform." That was why they had to rename their League as the "Fiscal Reform League" which was much wider in its import.

Speaking on protection he said that protection had become the cry everywhere. They knew that in England they were going to arm their industries and market by a system of protective tariffs. So far India was concerned, they had given their best thoughts to the subject and their only conclusion was that they too must protect their own markets and infant industries. He hoped that they would be able to find out some means which would protect the consumer. None of them wanted the capitalists to exploit the consumers or the labourers. They had made that quite clear at the last meeting.

Referring to the draft rules he said that those had been passed by all the members of the Committee. He then invited them to consider them or pass them im approved.

THE RESLUTIONS.

Mr. Walchand then moved and Prof. P. A. Wadia seconded "That the Draft Rules and Regulations be adopted." (These have been already published in "the Chronicle" of yesterday.)

The motion was agreed to.

Mr. S. A. Brelvi moved and Mr. K. Natrajan seconded,

"That the following gentlemen be elected office-bearers, as shown against their names, and members of the Executive Council of the League:—

The Hon'ble Mr. Lallubhai Samaldas President, Seth Marottam Morarji Vice-President, Rao Bahadur T. Rangachari, M. L. A. Vice-President, (Madras) Mr. J. B. Petit Chairman.

Profs. P. A Wadia K. T. Shah Secretaries.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee Treasurer.

MEMBERS.

Sir Purshottamdas Thakordas, Mr. Umar Sobhani, Mr S. A. Brelvi Mr. K. Natarajan, Mr. Walchand Hirachand, B. F. Madon, Mr. Meyer Nissim, Mr. Narottam Morarji, Mr. Manu Subedar, Mr. Lalji Naranji, Mr. J. K. Mehta, Mr. Gulabchand Dochand.

The motion was carried unanimously.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting separated.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 22.

Jutes opened firm with a brisk demand and ruled steady with a continuous enquiry during the earlier part of the session. The speculators were keen, but the higher priced stocks were not so much sought after. Coal section continues quiet with only a limited enquiry. Teas have practically no change in prices and only small business is passing. Miscellaneous section shows no outstanding feature although the demand for engineering shares is well maintained. Cottons witnm an improvement in the raw material advanced sharply in sympathy. Dumbars registering an advance of 20 points on the day. Government securities were firm at current quotations. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities:—3½ per cent Government paper 62/14, 4 per cent conversion loan 1916-17 83, 5 per cent war loan 1929-47 99/14, 6 per cent bonds 1925 100/12.

Banks:—Imperial bank fully paid 1407.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur 15/10, Dunbar 136, Kesoram 5/12.

Jutes:—Albion 394, Alliance 425, Anglo-India 360, Auckland 149, Budge Budge 402, Barnagore 126, Birla 6/10, Cheviot 241/8, Clive 20/12, Craig 5/8, Gourepore 572, Howrah 34/2, Kinnison 874/8, Lansdowne 236, National 270, Nuddea 41 Orient 183, Presidency 5/12, Reliance 42/6, Standard 322.

Coals:—Gopalichuck 12/6, Hapjan 3, Kalapahari 31/12, Nazira 11/6, Searsole 17/10, Talcher 6/8.

Miscellaneous:—Kalyanpur lime 14, Indian Iron and Steel 35/8 Indian Standard Wagon Ord. 10/8, Marshalls India Ltd., 5/12, B. I. Corporation Ord. 6, B. I. Corporation Pref 110, Indo-Burma Tin 6/4, Madan Theatres 3, Carew and Co., 52.

Tea Companies:—Bishnauth 27, Adoolahat 28/12, Jaybirpara 31/4. Loobah 46, Roopabherra 28/4, Tirrihanna 20/4.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling four and twenty-nine thirty-second pence and demand bills were one shilling four and fifteen sixteenth pence.

Official and Personal.

His Highness the Maharaja of Datia entertained His Excellency the Viceroy and the Cauntess of Reading at a dinner at Datia station.

Their Excellencies were the guests of the President and Members of the Willingdon Sports Club at a Garden Party on Thursday afternoon.

Washington. The Census of cotton ginned prior to November 14th is 3,369,000 bales.—Reuter.

Mr. Francis John Monahan, late I.C.S. is dead.—Reuter.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

Engagements.

TO-DAY.

P and O Mail Steamer "Maloja," with English Mails of 8th instant expected at 9 a.m.
The Indian Bar Committee assembles.
Reception at Government House.

SATURDAY, Nov. 24.

S. S. "Delta" with English mail leaves at 2 p.m.
Mr. Masani's lecture on "Growth of Bombay and Call to Citizenship" Muslim Students' Union Hall, Chowpatty, 6-30 p.m., Hon. M. C. Jehangir to preside.

SUNDAY, Nov. 25.

Grand Charity Concert organized by Members and Friends of the Female Industrial Society, Bombay, in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall, 9-30 p.m.

SUNRISE AND SUNSET.

Nov. 23 (Fri.) Sunrise 6h. 50m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 24 (Sat.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 25 (Sun.) Sunrise 6h. 51m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 26 (Mon.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m
Nov. 27 (Tue.) Sunrise 6h. 52m. Sunset 6h. 0m.
Nov. 28 (Wed.) Sunrise 6h 53m. Sunset 6h 0m.

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATHS.

Dadabhoy Pestonji Shroff, Estate-broker died at Vienna on the night of the 21st instant. Oothamna Ceremony at 3 p.m. to-day at his place of residence "Tyabi House," Princess Street.

FARIA—At Villa Nova, Cavel Dr. F. A. Faria Funeral will leave for Haines Road to-day at 5 p.m. Deeply mourned by his sorrowing widow and relatives.

AN "ANNAKOOT".

Jin Ranchorji's temple at the foot of Babulnath, there will be an "Annakoot" to-day (Friday) between 10 a.m. and 10 p.m.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

Telegrams for Vizagapatam and neighbouring places are subject to serious delay and can be accepted only at senders risk.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA.

The Imperial Bank of India Rate of Interest on Demand Loans on Government Paper remains unchanged at 5 per cent.

BOMBAY HINDU SABHA.

A deputation of members of the Bombay Hindu Sabha will wait on H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda at his residence in Bombay to-day (Friday) at 5 p.m. (S.T.)

ADULT EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

Prof. C. D. Pinto will meet his class on Shakespeare on Monday (26th instant) at 6-30 p.m. in St. Xavier's College. All interested are invited to attend.

THE TARIFF BOARD.

The Tariff Board will take the oral evidence of the representative of the Agricultural Implements Company, Limited, at 11 a.m. to-day (Friday) at the University Buildings, Fort, Bombay.

BOMBAY VAIDYA SABHA.

Dr. Waman B. Desai M. B. (London) will deliver a lecture on Hindu Chemistry at the fortnightly meeting of the Bombay Vaidya Sabha at Vaidya Raj Jadavji Trikumji's Dispensary Kalbadevi Road, at 4 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (Friday).

LECTURE ON "GOSHT KHOREE."

A lecture will be delivered to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) at Fakland Road Jamal Hall near Murga Girin Masjid, by Moulvi Abdul Raoof Khan Saheb, on "Gosht Khoree," and some other gentlemen.

"LAST ASSEEMBLY ELECTION."

Under the auspices of the Bombay Branch of the National Home Rule League, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas will deliver a public lecture on "The Last Assembly Elections" at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sandhurst Road, Girgaum on Monday (the 26th instant) at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.)

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

Under the auspices of the Bomay Sanitary Association a magic lantern lecture in Urdu on "Consumption" was delivered by Dr. Munshi in Social Service League's Madanpura Night School on Tuesday last. Dr. Khatkhate's presence also contributed to the success of the function.

UNIVERSITY OF BOMBAY.

The fourth of a series of lectures by Prof. Patrick Geddes on "Contemporary Civilisation" will be delivered to-day (Friday), at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Royal Institute of Science, East Wing, second floor, next to Elphinstone College Esplinade Road. The lecture is open to the public.

INDIAN PATRIOTS CALENDAR.

We have received a copy of the above Calendar for the year 1924. Besides portraits of prominent Indian leaders, the Calendar contains reproductions of photos of Civil Disobedience Enquiry Committee and Nagpur Satyagrahis. The Calendar is published by N. Sangal and Sons Publishers and Booksellers, Lahore, and is priced at 12 annas only.

MUSLIM STUDENTS' UNION.

Mr. R. P. Masani, M. A., Deputy Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, will deliver a lecture on the "Growth of Bombay and the Call of Citizenship" in the Hall of the Union, Chowpatty Sea-Face, to-morrow (Saturday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) when the Hon. Mr. Cowasji Jehangir, M.A. (Cantab), has kindly consented to preside. The lecture is open to the public.

NATIONAL INDIAN ASSOCIATION. (LADIES BRANCH.)

A lecture will be delivered by His Grace Most Rev. Dr. Godier, Archbishop of Bombay on The Making of a Novel to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the residence of Mrs. Jehangir B. Petit, Mount Petit, Peddar Road, Cumballa Hill, kindly lent for the occasion. Members have the previlege of bringing with them two lady friends and are requested to inform the Hostess if they will do so.

CHARITY FOOTBALL MATCH.

Under the patronage of and in the presence of H. E. the Governor, a Charity Football match (Navy vs. Army) will be played on the Cooperage Ground on Saturday, the 24th instant at 4-40 p.m. The band of the flagship, H. M. S. "Southampton" will perform on the ground from 4-10 p.m. to 4-40 p.m and in the interval for 10 minutes.

Proceeds of gate and collections to be handed to the Salvation Army for the building of a new rescue home for Bombay City in which their Excellencies the Governor of Bombay and Lady Lloyd are very interested.

PLEDGED VOLUNTEERS' CONFERENCE.

The Pledged Volunteers' Conference in Bombay will be held on Sunday (the 2nd proximo) at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort, instead of Sunday (the 25th instant) as already announced, to elect eleven Delegates to be returned to the All India Volunteer Conference at Cocanada, and to put forward suggestions regarding volunteer organisation.

Those who are desirous of joining the said Conference are hereby requested to sign the Ahmedabad Congress Volunteers' Pledge and get themselves enrolled as volunteers, at the office of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, Krishna Building, Hornby Road, Fort between 12 to 6.

DEATH OF MR. N. L. MANKER.

The death took place of Mr. Narayan Laxuman Manker early on Thursday morning. He was a successful student of St. Xavier's School and College in the seventies of the last century and graduated in 1879 Soon after he was appointed one of the Interpreters and Translators of the High Court, in which capacity he gradually rose to the highest rung of the ladder, having been appointed Chief Translator a few years ago. From that post he retired a short time back, passing the rest of his life as a student of Philosophy. He leaves behind him a son, and a large circle of relations to mourn his loss. His policy of doing charity was carried on in the popular sense of the left hand not knowing what the right one did.

ALL-INDIA MAIRH KHSHATRIYA CONFERENCE.

The Secretary of the Reception Committee of the above Conference writes:—

The Second Session of the All-India Mairh Khashtriya Conference will be held at Indore on the 25th of December and the following two days. All local and provincial bodies are requested to send in the names of their representatives and their votes for the President by the 1st proximo (December). So far the following names have been suggested for the Chair. Rai Sahib Munshiranjee Bhatinda, Lala Gangaramjee Vakil, Sialkot, Lala Kriparamjee retired Engineer and Moulvi Pandit Ramchandrajee, Delhi.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

The fourth of the series of Government Fellowship lectures on the Indo-Iranian Religion, will be delivered by Mr. Shapurji Kavasji Hodivala, B. A., at the premises of the Institute, 172, Sukhadvala Building Ravelin Street, Fort, Bombay, to-day (Friday) at 6 p.m. (S.T.) when the Rev Father [illegible] Zimmermann, S. J., Professor [illegible] of Sanskrit Literature, St. Xavier's College, Bombay, will kindly preside. The lecture is open to the public. Subject.—Minor Divinities.

ARRIVAL OF H. H. THE NAWABSAHEB OF JANJIRA.

H. H. The Nawab of Janjira with Her Highness the Regent Begum-Saheba of Janjira is expected to arrive here by a special steamer leaving Janjira at 8-30 a.m. to-day (Friday.) The steamer is expected to reach Alexandra Docks to-day (Friday) at about 12 noon, at which time, every citizen of the Janjira State is requested by the Secretary Janjira Ryot-Sabha, to attend to witness the honourable function of garlanding the H. H. The Nawab and the Regent at Alexandra Docks at 11-30 a.m.

GRAND CHARITY CONCERT.

Under the distinguished patronage of His Grace the Archbishop-Bishop of Damaun and Cranganore and in aid of the Female Industrial Society, its Art Needle Work and Educational School, Music School, English Primary School, Working Departments, and Social Work a grand charity concert will be held on St. Catherine's Day, Sunday (the 25th instant) at 9-30 p.m. (S.T.) in the Instituto Luso Indiano Hall.

ST. FRANCIS XAVIER'S CHURCH VILE PARLE.

To-morrow (Saturday) begins the Novena of St. Francis Xavier, Masses being at 6-30 and 7-30 a.m. Monday 3rd December the proper Feast-day there will be low Masses at 6-30 and 7-30 and Solemn High Mass with sermon at 9-15 a.m. followed by Procession with the relic of St. Francis Xavier. Sunday 9th December being the Parish Feast there will be low Masses at 6-30 and 7-30 and Solemn High Mass with sermon at 9-15 a.m. followed by Procession and Benediction. The Relic of the Saint will be exposed for public veneration from 24th instant to 9th December and will be given to kiss after each Mass. All clients of St. Francis Xavier are cordially invited to these solemnities.

FATAL RAILWAY ACCIDENTS.

Two fatal railway accidents occurred on Wednesday. It appears on Wednesday night while the Down Poona Passenger was to leave Victoria Terminus, Bai Sarza, a Hindu woman, aged about 30 went to see a relative off. According to the Indian custom she sat with her relative in the compartment talking with her. In the meantime the train whistled and started, Sarza attempted to get out of the compartment and in doing so, fell between the train and the platform. When she was taken out it was found that both her legs were crushed. She was removed by the railway police to the G. T. Hospital in an unconscious state where both her legs were amputated. She succumbed to the injuries.

Another victim was Baboo Lutavan, a porter aged 35, doing duty at the Coorla station. It appeared when the drivers had started from the station Baboo was walking on the edge of the platform when suddenly he missed his footing and fell between the platform and the train. The train stopped and he was taken out from the rails when it was found that his right leg was severely crushed by the wheel of the train. He was removed in an unconscious state to the J. J. Hospital, where he died soon after admission. At an inquest held on his body by the Coroner, a verdict of accidental death was recorded.

GOWALIA TANK ROAD TRAGEDY.

On Wednesday morning on receipt of certain information Inspector Dyer of the Agripada Police Station proceeded to Gowalia Tank Road where at Bucha House where he found a Parsi old man, Dhanjibhoy Bomanji (62) lying in a pool of blood in his room. Enquiries showed that Dhanjibhoy was a retired mechanical engineer and resided with his wife and children. For some reasons or other which are not disclosed yet he shot himself in the stomach with a four chambered revolver. Only one bullet was discharged. He was removed to the J. J. Hospital where he is lying in precarious condition.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO CHILD.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Wednesday touching the death of Manubhai a nine months old child who was thrown out of his cradle from of a window of a room in a sweeper's passage on Sunday last under circumstances already reported in these columns.

The jury returned a verdict of death from injuries sustained by the child having been thrown on the ground from the second storey of a house but there was no evidence to show by whom it was done. It will be remembered one Valibai a Hindu woman subject to fits was suspected of this crime.

CORONERS COURT.

WOMAN COMMITS SUICIDE BY HANGING.

The Coroner concluded inquest on Thursday touching the death of Sakinabai, a Mahomedan woman, aged 19, residing with her husband, Hassanalli Meherally, at Haines Road, who was found hanging in her room on the 12th instant under circumstances already reported in these columns. It appeared when her husband forced open the door at about 10 p.m. he found the flerosene oil lamp on the wall but his wife was not on the cot. With a neighbour named Manekbai, he went to one of the doors leading to the gallery. They were fastened from outside. He stood on a chair and opened the door by putting the hand of Manikbai through the bars above it. He went out on to the gallery and Manikbai followed him. They then saw Sakinabai hanging by a rope one end of which was tied to the bars above the door and the other end to the post in the gallery. Her husband cut out the rope and removed her into the room. She was treated well by her husband and they never quarrelled. She had no trouble and she made no complaint. The jury returned a verdict of death from the deceased having hanged herself by the neck by means of a rope.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN BARODA.

MR. DEY INTERVIEWED.

It is gratifying to note that Baroda has maintained her reputation as a forward State with advanced ideas in losing no time to avail herself of the expert technical knowledge and experience of the first Indian Consulting Engineer, Mr. B. N. Dey, who has so successfully practised in Europe and can claim large engineering works abroad to his credit.

Mr. Dey, who has just returned from Baroda after a four days' tour of investigation, on being interviewed, said: "No funds or support from the State has been spared in the introduction of the latest institution of the modern age. Waterwards and drainage systems are working and more extensive ones are being projected. Harbours are being built at all vantage points, to stimulate commerce and industries. Investigations into hydro-electric development of power have been made. Lavishly equipped railway workshops and electricity power stations have been inaugurated. The Department of Commerce and Industries is actively engaged in collecting data and offering concessions for private enterprises. A large and commodious building will shortly be opened to house the growing Kala-Bhavan the technical institute of Baroda, where students from all parts of India are to be found. The Museum of Baroda is a source of attraction. The collection of Moghul paintings is considered to be the best in India. Enthusiastic preparations are being made to give a worthy display of Baroda products at Wembley next year, before which an All-India Exhibition has been arranged to take place at Baroda. But with all these the ultimate success is still to be attained, and it depends entirely on fore thought, economy and efficiency being introduced in all the undertakings of the State."

BOXING IN BOMBAY.

A very interesting series of boxing matches was arranged by Mr. Albert Fleming at the Skating Rink last night when a large gathering assembled to see some good fighting, the main attraction being the international contest of 10 rounds between Edgar Brightie, the undefeated bantam-weight champion of India and belt-holder, and Filifino Kid Castro, from Manila. There were seven events on the card of which five were 4-round contests, one of 6 rounds and the Brightie-Castro fight.

The first contest between Stoker Taylor (9st. 4lbs.) and Jack D'Souza proved a rather tame affair and after some harmless sparring Jack administered the knock-out dose with a stinging left-to-jaw.

The fight between Charlie Durham (7st.) from Igatpuri and Rusi Engineer (7st. 4lbs.) did not appeal much to the spectators. Durham who was more steady and a good left punch won on points.

The 4-round fight between Donald Chard (8st. 12lbs.) and Stoker Illingworth (8st. 10lbs.) resulted in a victory for the local fighter. Chard had his height and consequently a better reach and his left punches had the desired effect in the third round in the middle of which Illingworth was knocked over with a hard left-to-jaw. It must however be said to the credit of the Stoker that he was a good loser and stuck his opponent's punches well.

Eddie Carey (8st. 8lbs.), R. I. M., disappointed his supporters by losing at the end of the 4th round to Stoker Howell (8st. 12lbs.)—winner of the feather-weight championship of Ceylon. Carey looked nervous right from the start and resorted to bending very low and putting his fists on the floor in order to avoid a knock-out. Howell was twice warned for hitting Eddie when the latter was down, but one is inclined to think that Capt. Neil failed to see where Carey's hands were at that moment. Howell was decidedly a better-built fighter and displayed more method in his hits. In the fourth and after chasing Carey right round the ropes Howell floored him with an upper-cut.

The first item on the second part of the programme was a 4-round contest between A. Kotwal (8st. 6lbs.) and Iky Favel (8st. 6lbs.) which proved an absolute farce, Favel's variable and quaint poses in attack exciting much laughter among the lookers-on. Kotwal who won on points not much of a fighter, but has plenty of 'go' in him.

The sixth event—a 1-pound bout between Arthur Bault (Igatpuri) and Stoker Leslie (10st. 10lbs.) proved more interesting than the previous ones, and both fighters commenced vigorously, but Bault's nose suffered badly in the first two rounds. Leslie had 8lbs. in his favour and also a better reach. Bault was sent off his feet with a left-to-chin, but recovered quickly. Towards the close of the third round, Leslie after driving Bault to the ropes several times in quick succession sent the latter sprawling.

The international contest of 10 rounds was the seventh and the last item of the evening. Both, Edgar Brightie (8st. 11lb.) and Fillipino Kid Castro (7st. 9lbs.), are good fighters and lasted right through the fixture. The tiring round did not have much effect upon Castro while Brightie looked fatigued at times, but showed unusual energy in the last round in which he scored most of his points which decided the contest. Kid has a very flexible left punch which is a menace to the nose and mouth. The Manila-fighter had the better of his opponent in the first three rounds—Edgar making an occasional attempts and a under-cut. Brightie had several good hits in the sixth round when Castro found himself leaning against the ropes, three times in quick succession. Both men seemed to get more vigour and thuds were heard more frequently. The 7th, 8th and 9th rounds were all evenly fought, but Brightie punched for all he was worth and scored heavily in the final bout.

The officials were:—
Referee:—Capt. G. T. Neil, M.C.
Time-keeper:—Mr. B. Short.
M. C.:—Mr. Albert Fleming.
Medical Officer:—Dr. Nunan, M.D.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.

At the Mazagaon Police Court, Bombay on Thursday, Mr. P. P. Thakker, Acting Additional Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Sub-Inspector Sorabji charged Shivdayal Sitaram a bill collector in the employ of Bholabhai Chhotalal, a yarn merchant, with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 2,128 belonging to his master. The evidence showed that the accused collected rent from the tenants of the properties belonging to his master between the 2nd September and the 12th October 1923 and misappropriated the moneys. The accused pleaded guilty and said that he lost the money in satta (gambling).

His Worship convicted the accused and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for six months' and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 or in default to suffer hard labour for a further period of six months' and ordered that the fine, if recovered, be paid to the complainant.

Extraordinary meetings of the Council and Senate of the Rangoon University passed resolutions and opposed the establishment of affiliated colleges as uneconomical and opposed to the standards of University teaching and examining and contrary to overwhelming weight of opinion among educationists.—A.P.

COW PROTECTION.

HUMANITARIAN LEAGUE MEETING.

Under the joint auspices of the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Bombay Cow Protection Society a public meeting was held on Thursday at 6-30 p.m. at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall, Sir Hormasji Cawasji Adenwala, Kt., presiding.

The President in opening the proceedings explained in brief the importance of the question of Cow Protection. He said that the movement to demand total prohibition of the slaughter of milch cattle was bound up with the prosperity of their country. Apart from the religious nature of the question to the Hindus, they had to consider that the agricultural prosperity of the country solely depended upon the preservations of live-stock. They should, therefore look at the question from that angle irrespective of any other considerations. The Bombay Municipality some time back passed a resolution prohibiting slaughter of cows and buffalos of under eight years. Their duty was now to support it wholeheartedly and carry on an educative propaganda among the public, and see that the same course was adopted throughout the country. The appalling increase in the slaughter of cows and buffaloes was a danger to the economic prosperity and advancement of the country and they must take concerted measures to arrest the threatening disaster. He requested all communities to cooperate with the Bombay Humanitarian League and the Cow Protection Society in meeting the danger and asked them to put pressure on the local bodies and Legislatures to pass measures to that effect.

RESOLUTIONS.

Sheth Mavji Govindji then moved:—"That this public meeting is of opinion that in the economic and agricultural interests of the country as well as for the preservation of milch cattle, it is essentially necessary to prohibit the slaughter of cows and buffaloes. This public meeting, therefore, strongly urges upon the Bombay Municipal Corporation to put into effect the resolution passed at its meeting on the 16th August 1923, without delay."

In doing so Mr. Mavji in a forceful speech emphasised that the question of cow protection was mainly economic and it should not be allowed to be prejudiced by any other considerations. It had now become a national question. He regretted that nothing substantial had yet been done to tackle the question properly. Referring to Bombay he was still more sorry that they had not done their duty in that respect. He hoped, however, that the people of all classes and communities, Hindus, Mussalmans, Parsis and Christians would now take up the question and solve it according to the needs of the moment. They should not allow it to drift any further.

The resolution being seconded and supported by Messrs. J. J. Vimadalal, Jamnadas Dwarkadas Hormasji Aarji Sanjana, Lallubhai Javari, Prof. Maneckji Dadachanji and W. T. Halai, was put to vote and carried unanimously.

Mr. Vishwanath P. Vaidya moved and Mr. Balubhai Kahandas seconded the following resolution:—

"That this meeting authorises the President to forward the copy of the resolution to the President of the Bombay Municipal Corporation."

The resolution was carried.

With a vote of thanks to the chair the meeting terminated.

KHADI MOVEMENT.

PROPOSED ANNUAL STOCK-TAKING.

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Member in charge of the A. I. C. Khadi Department writes:—

It is essential that a Report of the Khadi movement for the year be published before the Cocanada Congress. This sort of annual stock-taking of the work done will, it will be agreed, besides bringing to light various defects and difficulties that retard the progress of the movement also serve to stimulate the public interest in the Khadi movement generally by placing accurate and up-to-date information regarding it, within reach of the public. But it is a task which can be successfully performed only if all the Provinces co-operate with us without the least delay. It need not be pointed out here that the Khadi movement is not a party concern at all. It deserves active sympathy from men belonging to all parties in the country.

I appeal, therefore, to all Provincial as well as District and Town Congress Committees to send at once to the Director, Khadi information Bureau, Sabarmati, reports of work done by them in this year giving at the same time if possible a brief comparison with the state of progress or otherwise during the previous year.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

Although the majority of the large crowd who thronged the Excelsior Theatre on Wednesday night hailed from North of the Tweed, there was a noticeable sprinkling of the other communities, all of whom had gathered together to listen to what proved to be the best and most enjoyable concert of the season. It was not necessary to be a Scotsman in order to appreciate the excellent programme provided. The audience was out to enjoy itself. Mr. Heughan and his companions quickly caught the spirit of joviality and enthusiasm and the whole entertainment went with a swing from start to finish. The frequent encores whole entertainment went with a corcs demanded gave the artistes very little rest but they responded right royally. Mr. Heughan made four appearances. Altogether he must have sung at least twenty songs, grave and gay, ranging from Scotland's most famous martial airs to English dialect songs.

Mr. Cecil Alexandra the element violinist charmed the audience with his several delightful solos, received much richly deserved applause and added greatly to his popularity

At the piano, Miss Gladys Sayer was kept busy throughout the whole evening. She acquitted herself admirably.

MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—Largely owing to the oscillations of the American exchange, mostly in the downward direction, silver has not been easy to obtain. This has been the cause of the stability of the market rather than general eagerness to buy. India and China both bought, but Chinese selling has been in evidence. Continental sales have been slight although the high rates provoked some selling. Continued reduction of stocks at Shanghai, notwithstanding fresh arrivals there, conduced to good tone. Indian speculative stock continues to be tightly held.—Reuter.

COMMISSIONER'S INTRANSIGEANCE.

PUBLIC REFUSED ENTRY INTO CORPORATION.

CASKET TO NEW GOVERNOR

DIE-HARDS' EXTRAVAGANCE.

About 20 persons presented themselves on Thursday afternoon as per their previous notice and wanted to enter the Municipal Hall, but the Municipal Commissioner would not let them and posted several members of the staff to stop entry of the outsiders. He (Commissioner) said he acted on his own responsibility and not under instructions of the President, but after the commencement of the business of the meeting he would further prevent under instructions from the President. The Commissioner also did not permit the men to stand on the corridor outside the hall. After some time the President arrived and [illegible] with the Commissioner had a short consultation in his office. While entering the hall he was confronted by a crowd of people who wanted to enter. The President said he was not illegal, autocratic arbitrary. On two occasions he had allowed the public, but after they created the scene, he consulted the Advocate-General and they all knew his opinion. Mr. Nariman, who came by this time, on hearing the refusal of the President, challenged his ruling and said he would go to the Court of Law to test it.

The crowd then dispersed.

Another interesting item that absorbed some of the Corporation's time on Thursday was in regard to the sanction of Rs. 2,800 for meeting the expense of the casket proposed to be presented to the incoming Governor. Mr. V. J. Patel again protested against such a huge expenditure and characterised it as a waste of ratepayers' money. He also said that the Corporation's action would amount to a criminal breach of trust as the majority of ratepayers were nor willing to spend the money.

Dr. Velker reminded the house of Government's attitude towards the Poona Municipality who had voted an address to Maulana Mohamed Ali, while Mr. Balubhai Desai suggested to give it in a piece of Khadi. The sanction was however accorded by a majority.

HOUSES OF ILL-FAME.

Consideration was given to a letter from Mr. I. J. D'Souza and others representing the E Ward in which they state that houses of ill-fame were spreading in Sankli Street, Byculla, and that great disturbance was caused at late hours in the night by people visiting these houses, that gambling was also indulged in at night and requested that the Corporation may intervene in the matter and have these evil practices stopped. A letter was also addressed by them to the Commissioner in which they stated that Pathans were seen in increasing numbers in Sankli Street and that it had become unsafe for a resident to pass through the street at late hours in the night in consequence and requested that these wandering Pathans and other ruffians may be removed from Sankli Street at an early date.

On the motion of Mr. Mohanlal Desai seconded by Mr. Kanji Dwarkadas the matter was forwarded to the Commissioner of Police for favour of action.

ADDRESS TO IN-COMING GOVERNOR.

Mr. R. M. Chinoy, the chairman of the Standing Committee, then moved that the Corporation be recommended to make under section 131 of the Municipal Act additional budget grant of Rs. 2,800 from the surplus cash balance to meet the cost of the casket and other incidental charges in connection with the address of welcome to Lieut-Col. the Rt. Hon. Sir Leslie Orme Wilson, Governor-designate of this presidency.

Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy seconded.

Mr. V. J. Patel in opposing the motion said the attitude of his party was already well-known to all. This was the third time that this question had come before them and all these times his party had recorded its humble protest against the use of the name of the citizens of Bombay. The Corporation was asked, he said, to sanction a sum of Rs. 2,800 and he did not know if it was justified in spending the rate-payers' money against their wishes. The members of his party may be "foo's and fanatics" in the opinion of some people, but any way they would protest against spending the ratepayers' money this way. The ratepayers wanted their money to be spent in a manner just and proper. The Council and Assembly elections had proved that the "fools and fanatics" as they were called by some held the confidence of the public who did not want to spend ratepayers' money on giving addresses to the incoming or outgoing Governors because they (fools and fanatics) represented the ratepayers. If the Corporation spent money for such a purpose as that, he feared, it would amount to a criminal breach of trust.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta joined in the humble and emphatic protest and said the Municipality had to face the deficit of Rs. seven lacs and it would not be for them to spend Municipal money like that. If they were determined to welcome the incoming Governor, it would not be less cordial if they did not spend Rs. 2,800. He advised to reduce the deficit of the Municipality by that amount.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee:—That is called courtesy.

Mr. Jamnadas continuing said if they liked they could give an address but he would not vote the amount asked for.

Mr. Balubhai Desai did not object to the giving of silver or gold casket, provided the cost was met by the supporters of the address. He opposed spending of ratepayers' money in that way. He asked why not give the address on a piece of Khadi and if Khadi was not to be polluted to give it in some other way. Instead of Rs. 2,800 they could spend a small amount.

Mr. Gole opposing in Marathi said that no sympathetic Governor would like to accept a casket worth Rs. 2,800 especially when he knew that the Municipality was in debt and was taking loans for [illegible] trative purposes.

Dr. M. B. Velkar said the [illegible] had obtained an interim in[illegible] the Court and prevented the [illegible] cipality from spending any [illegible] address they wanted to pr[illegible] Mahomed Ali. If Gove[illegible] ing such an attitude [illegible] public men they wou[illegible] spending ratepayers' [illegible] a casket to the inc[illegible]

At this stage vo[illegible] voted for and 25 [illegible] a poll being dem[illegible] 48 agai[illegible]

BOMBAY PROV. CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

MRS. NAIDU RE-ELECTED PRESIDENT.

SYMPATHY WITH AKALIS.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee was held on Wednesday evening in Shri Krishna Building, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu presiding.

SYMPATHY WITH AKALI STRUGGLE.

The following resolution was passed unanimously.

The Bombay Provincial Congress Committee whole-heartedly sympathises with the Akalis in their struggle against the despotic militarism of the Government that seeks to curb their right of association by declaring the S.G.P.C. an unlawful assembly.

NEW OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following office-bearers and the members of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee were elected [illegible] con-

President—Mrs. Sarojini Naidu.

Vice-Presidents—Mr. K.P. Khadilkar and M. M.P. Jayaker.

Secretaries—Messrs. Osman Sobani, J. B. Patel and R. S. Padbidri.

Treasurers—Messrs. B.N. Motiwalla and Umar Sobani.

Members of the Council—Messrs. N.H. Belgaumvalla, C.V.P. Shivam, H.P. Desai, Dr. V.V. Vora, Messrs. B.F. Bharucha, S.V. Puntambekar, Jivraj G. Nensey, Jamnadas C. Errunza, Dr. D.D. Sathaye, Messrs, V.A. Desai, K. Natranjan, K.B. Sangiri, R.G. Tripathi, M. Qassimkhan, R.N. Bapasola, J. P. Joshi, S.V. Deshpande, P.G. Sahasrabudhe, R. Gandhi, R.V. Nadkarni.

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SALE OF GOLD FROM CURRENCY RESERVE.

INDIAN MERCHANTS' CHAMBER'S PROTEST.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Mombay, has sent the following telegram to the Government of India, Finance Department, regarding the proposed sale of gold from the Currency Reserves:—

"Committee Indian Merchants' Chamber strongly protest against proposed sale of gold from Currency Reserves which is entirely opposed to sound currency policy and in breach of authoritative pronouncement that India had been put on gold standard. Fifty-five millions of reserves of sterling securities already dissipated and Committee very much fear any further reserves of securities instead of gold will be similarly dissipated. No responsible Government in any country has ever attempted to make profit out of its currency reserves although temptation in case of France and even of Great Britain is far greater. Committee are of opinion proposed step not meant in interest of India but in interest of Great Britain in order to prevent further flow of world's gold to India and thereby steady cross rate with America. Committee emphatically repudiate all notion of making profits on its currency reserves. They have repeatedly urged on Government desirability of holding even gold Standard Reserve entirely in gold and entirely in India and cannot too strongly protest against present action in contrary direction converting more of gold reserve into paper reserve. Committee greatly fear this action of Government will tend to unsettle confidence in country's note issue and urge on Government give up proposed sale of currency gold. Inchumbu".

JAPANESE RELIEF FUND.

BENEFIT PERFORMANCE AT BANDRA.

Our Bandra correspondent writes:—"Under the patronage of Mr. G. E. L. Carter, Collector of the Bombay Suburban District Prof. Likhte, the well-known conguror gave a grand benefit performance at the Cinema Theatre Bandra, in aid of the Japanese Relief Fund. The house was crowded from the floor to the ceiling and the programme of select conguring, Athletic feats etc., afforded an entertainment of a very enjoyable kind so that the audience had the satisfaction of having had not only their money's worth but also of having helped a worthy cause.

A largely attended Farewell Dinner was given on Wednesday evening by the Lodge "Imperial Brotherhood" at Freemason's Hall, Bombay, to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.—A.P.

As the C. P. Council and the Assembly elections are approaching, electioneering Campaign in Nagpur is being carried on very briskly and every candidate is explaining his future programme to his constituency.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1923.
623rd Day of Mahatma's Imprisonment.)

RENAISSANCE OF ISLAM.

Every student of history is aware that the institution of the Khilafat has not for many centuries existed in its true Islamic form and thus has not been able to perform its true Islamic functions. It is not necessary to examine in detail the causes which led to this unfortunate state of things. Mr. Pickthall in his presidential address to the first Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Conference tersely summed up these causes when he said that Muslims failed because they did not follow the example of their Prophet and his companions. "The companions of the Holy Prophet", he said, "were sincere and God-fearing. They turned their faces to the East and West, and mighty nations fell before them, conquered not by force of arms, but by the force of righteousness." "Their object was not conquest but the spread of truth, and their achievement stand until this day. The countries which they conquered, Arabia, Syria Mesopotamia, Palestine, Egypt and North Africa are still the kernel of Islam. But as the pomp of the Islamic Power increased, there arose leaders who saw conquest as an end and object in itself. They turned their faces to the East and West with mighty armies and thought it righteousness merely to go out and fight with the idea of conquest. Their work was based on pride and it proved perishable. Their false ideals misled the Muslims and are indeed the cause of all the present troubles of Islam."

The task before the Muslims of the world to-day is to go back to the pristine purity of their religion as preached by its Founder and to restore the Khilafat on a true Islamic basis, for the Khilafat is the centre of Islam. The circumstances, despite difficulties in the path, are favourable for a satisfactory performance of this task. The most favourable of these circumstances is that the heroic efforts of the Turkish people under the brave leader, Mustafa Kamal Pasha, have preserved the Ottoman Khilafat and saved it from the danger which threatened it. The Turks have done their part of the work; it is for the Muslims of the world to do their part, namely, to restore the Jazirat-ul-Arab, the centre of Islam, the heritage of all the Muslims, to full participation in the Muslim brotherhood. By separating the Khilafat from the Turkish State and by transforming the latter into a republic, the Turks have rendered easier the work of reforming the Khilafat. For, they have reverted to the teaching and practice of the Prophet and his immediate successors. Those, who do not approve of the action taken by the Turks, have not understood the true spirit of Islam which, as Mr. Pickthall said in his address, is not static but dynamic. "The precepts of Islam," Mr. Pickthall urged—and the point cannot be too often emphasised—"are not for a particular period of history, but for every age, and every age has to apply them to its particular needs and conditions. To contend that El Islam is not adapted to the conditions and the needs of modern times is to detract from the completeness of Islam as a religion. It is the contention of an enemy to El Islam. Yet there are Muslims who object to the presentment of Islamic truth to the world in modern terms, though its translation into modern terms is a necessity of Muslim progress." The Turks have set an example to the Muslim world by the attempt they have made at such translation. It is the duty of Muslims not only to be patient with them but to help and emulate them. They can do so by immediately and in earnest setting about the work of re-organising the Khilafat on a true Islamic basis—that is, a moral rather than a political basis—by defining the status of the Khalifa, organising his administration and supplying his power.

The first essential towards establishing this new Khilafat which "will take an equal interest in all Muslims, in Asia in India just as much as in the Turks and Arabs developing their useful institutions, guiding their endeavours, fostering their progress" is to re-establish the Khalifa's rights over the Holy Places of Islam, and that, as Mr. Pickthall has shown, can be done only by negotiation between Muslims without affront to Arab independence. The Muslims of India took a leading part in helping the Turks to defend and preserve the Ottoman Khilafat. On them devolves in a special measure this proud privilege of helping the Khalifa to preserve the body of Islam and to foster, guide and co-ordinate all Islamic efforts towards enlightenment and progress. Will they prove themselves worthy of the glorious role that is assigned to them in the renaissance of Islam which is now taking place?

HYDERABAD FINANCES.

Ever since Mr. Hydari—now known and styled Nawab Hyder Jung Bahadur—took over the administration of the finances of the Hyderabad State, there have been very considerable reforms deserving of special study. With the exception of the *departmentalisation* of finances—or rationing of the spending departments—which we cannot approve, all the changes proposed by the present Finance Minister of the Nizam have been on right lines. Departmentalisation introduces an element of rigidity in spending, which ill accords with the intentions of rapid and beneficent development for which Mr. Hydari takes credit. It tends even to the starving of the most useful Departments of the State. Take the case of the Education budget in the revised estimates for 1332F, reduced from 65 to 60 lakhs which scarcely makes for the public welfare. As the Finance Member himself observes:—"With regard to expenditure the chief causes for the variation from the normal are two. One is that some of the departments have not spent their full grants, and have reserved their balance for expenditure during the next year." This is bad in principle, though inevitable in practice under a system of three years' fixed grant; and Mr. Hydari ought to be on his guard against the mischief of a too penurious system of spending by the rationed departments in the first two years, and a too reckless expenditure in the final year to avoid the lapsing of accumulated and unspent rations. Such eleventh hour expenditure is bound to be hasty, ill-judged and uneconomical, as we know only too well from the history of British Indian railway finance.

The finance department, however, deserves credit for the more solid reforms of providing for the stabilisation of exchange, of the redemption of the public debt, and of the institution of a Famine Reserve Fund or of the Railway Reserve. These, as detailed in the previous notes on the budget, are far-sighted and statesmanlike measures. The only comment we would make is in connection with the very scanty details furnished in the budget note as to the actual working of all these measures. Are they only paper achievements? If not, why does Mr. Hydari refrain from giving his readers a more detailed history of, say, the working of the Exchange Reserve Fund? It would be of great value to the British Indian financiers as well.

The general impression conveyed by a study of the budget note is one of excessive zeal in retrenchment. We think the Government of the Nizam have erred, though, of course, on the safe side in their last three years of financial administration. Had the revenue fallen in proportion to the rigid keeping down of the expenses, we might have admitted very good financial statesmanship to have been at work in the Hyderabad Government. But the revenues are growing; and when we find that two-thirds (481.27 out of 718.78) of the receipts are fixed and nonvariable, we can easily estimate the increase in the burden of taxation. We have congratulated the Nizam's administration on their sound financing; but we cannot help asking, in view of the repeated and increasing surpluses, why they do not return a part of these surpluses in the form of remission of taxes. Take the following figures showing the increases in the variable heads of receipts:—

INCREASES.

	In 1332	Lakhs. 1333
Customs	115.00	120.00
Opium	9.00	10.00
Stamps	17.00	17.55
Registration	2.00	2.36
Exchange	0.20	1.55
Post Office	7.82	8.35
Railways	18.54	24.00
Electricity	1.11	3.24
Other Heads	46.03	46.32
Total	216.70	233.27

DECREASES.

Telephones	0.42	0.07
Development	10.00	2.00
Other heads	2.20	2.17
Net increases		8.09.

The increases under the commercial heads of Railways, Post Office, Electricity etc., are commendable; but they are more than counterbalanced by the decreases under similar heads. So the real burden of increase falls on the taxation heads. Is not here a grave subject for reflection for the Nizam's Finance Minister? Speaking of the Retrenchment Committees still at work in the dominions of H. E. H. the Nizam, Mr. Hydari observes: "These committees have been called Retrenchment Committees. They have been constituted, it is true, to effect retrenchments; *but the object is not to create equilibrium in Hyderabad Finance. That equilibrium already exists;* only it is a condition of stable equilibrium, which, long prolonged, might mean stagnation; while what is aimed at by His Exalted Highness is the creation of ever moving higher equilibrium connoting life and progress." If this means that the purpose and function of the Committees in question is to overhaul and reform the whole system of taxation, and readjust the expenditure accordingly, we would cordially agree with Mr. Hydari and endorse his position. Only, in that case, the purpose of the committees will have to be far more clearly specified to avoid misapprehension. Of the still larger problems of Indian finance in general, which Mr. Hydari merely glances at in his remark about the railway rates and their incidence, we need hardly make any mention. They are common to the whole of India, and depend for their solution upon the initiative of the Government of India. But the latter seem yet in no hurry to tackle such important questions of reform.

Notes of the Day.

German Disappointment with England.

German opinion, which only a few weeks ago, was hopeful about British intervention in solving the Ruhr tangle is getting disappointed with the spacious platitudes of British statesmen. Franz Crull, whose position in the German newspaper world corresponds to that of "A. G. G." in the English, has an interesting article about the British position, in the latest issue of the 'Weser Zeitung." "Poor England, who is so victorious", says Franz Crull, "what can she do? She cannot get out of the net spread for her. Her Prime Minister, Mr. Baldwin, is anxious, as he said in his speech at Plymouth, to see that Germany should pay more in reparation charges, by an increase in her exports. But German exports mean more German industry, and, therefore, less manufacturing activity in England, and less work and less bread for the English worker. Therefore, Mr. Baldwin had to confess that he could not suggest any immediate method to Germany to get rid of her debts." The writer goes on to say that England has fallen into the French diplomatic net. Mr. Lloyd George who now talks another language fell into the trap prepared for England at the Versailles Treaty, and his successor cannot get out of it. England remains tied down to the French heel. In the "Koelnische Zeitung" the writer of its brilliant weekly review has a good deal to say about the helplessness of England, and of the obstinacy of France. He asserts that President Masaryk of Czecho-Slovakia, at the time of his recent visit to Paris, expostulated with M. Poincare concerning the futility of the present French policy, with regard to Germany, which was having disastrous effects upon the economic life of this country, but it was all in vain. Later he visited London, and found the British statesmen helpless against France. Even the official Italian journal, the "Corriere Italiano", has now declared its anxiety about the present condition of Germany, in relation to Italian economic interests. The writer says that Germany will have to depend upon peace within, and a united front, without hoping for foreign intervention.

"The Indian Daily Mail"

We extend a hearty welcome to our new evening contemporary the "Indian Daily Mail," which made its first appearance yesterday. There will now be four evening dailies published in Bombay and it remains to be seen if the newspaper-reading public of the City is sufficiently numerous or interested to permit the continuance of all these journals. The new venture, from all accounts, starts with one special advantage, namely, the strong financial backing of the proprietor, Mr. Jehangir B. Petit whose example in devoting a few lakhs out of his wealth to newspaper enterprise deserves to be followed by some of our millionaires. There can be no limit to the influence which the Press exercises and will continue to exercise in securing the economic and political freedom of India. To few organisations in any country is devoted more earnest, self-sacrificing and efficient effort than goes to the making of the Nationalist Press of which the greatest handicap, alas! is finance or rather the lack of it. It would be an evil day for India when its Nationalist Press becomes a mere instrument of capitalists or "Big Business." The mainstay of this Press, if it is to perform its function properly, must be the intelligentsia and the masses, though it can no more prosper without the help of the wealthy than the latter can afford to do without its support. India needs neither Northcliffes nor newspaper trusts, but its Nationalist Press, to be an efficient instrument for national service, must derive sustenance from the wealth of the rich as well as from the poverty of the poor. The "Indian Daily Mail" has a splendid opportunity and we trust it will prove itself worthy of it. In wishing it all success there is one word of advice we may be permitted to offer to it. While much may be excused to a new-comer, we trust our new-born contemporary will recognise the wisdom of avoiding such ill-conceived and unwarranted generalisations about the newspapers in India as mar its opening leading article. We have no doubt it does not wish to copy merely the characteristic defects of the famous journal from which it derives its name.

An Interesting Experiment.

The Lloyd's Bank has inaugurated a new experiment in the distribution of profits from banking business. This business is not one of primary production like agriculture or manufacture; and so the problem of distribution between Capital and Labour is complicated in it by the impossibility of such objective tests as the standard of wages fixed by the amount of produce created by Labour. At best, therefore, the experiment must be viewed as a contribution towards the solution of the greatest social problem of the day, the conflict of Capital and Labour; and as such it has necessarily to be welcomed. The "Statist" thus describes the experiment:

"In order to give the members of the staff of Lloyds Bank a direct personal interest in improving the earnings of the institution, the directors have decided that, if the dividend paid to shareholders for the current half-year is at the rate of not less than 16 2/3 per cent. an amount equivalent to one-half of the difference between such dividend and 15 per cent. will be set aside for distribution amongst the staff. The calculation will be made in respect of the gross amount of the dividend, and income tax will be payable by the recipients, as in the case of shareholders. The sum available—a very substantial one, since on the basis of the present capital it would exceed £119,700 before deduction of tax—will be paid over to the Staff Representative Committee, and the Central Committee is to prepare a scheme for its disposal, subject to the Board's approval. The arrangement will be continued for the year 1924, except that the allocation will not be made half-yearly, but after the end of the year. It may be abrogated or varied subsequently, but the directors hope for its continuance, and even extension. It will be necessary to go back many years to find an annual distribution to Lloyds Bank shareholders lower than the rate fixed as the minimum for the operation of this benefit, and the exact percentage has now obtained consecutively for three-and-a-half years, dating, indeed, from the year when the large increase of capital—by nearly £5,000,000 to well over £14,000,000—was effected."

(Continued from column 6.)

Arab Empire without Egypt would be an anomaly, for Egypt is the thinking head and the ideas of Egypt would colour the new State in any case. But Egypt, as may be gathered from the previous pages, is loyal to the Ottoman Khilafat, as indeed are the great majority of Muslims in Syria, Mesopotamia and Arabia; and any nation which is loyal to the Khilafat must be hostile to the Sherif, Huseyn, and his family. I do not say that that hostility cannot be overcome, by care in drawing up the terms of settlement. I think it can, but not if England should persist in the original idea of making the Sharif an anti-Caliph. The whole original scheme, as we have said, was made contingent on the total disappearance of the Turkish Power. Abbas Hilmi, as it seems to me, was in this matter wiser than our English rulers. He is a genius in a line where we are bunglers. Will he not come out of his exile and assist us now to solve the problem of our awful bungling, or will he merely moan and wring his hands over the coarse tangle we have made of his fine threads of scheming?

THE ARAB QUESTION.

THE POSITION OF EGYPT.

III.*

The Khedive was in Constantinople when the European war broke out. Only a few weeks before, he had been nearly killed by one of his Egyptian subjects, a young student, in the neighbourhood of the Sublime Porte. He had been ill in bed, and still was suffering; but, hearing of the war, he wished to leave for Cairo. The Young Turks prevented him. He had been hand in glove with them, but they received a warning with regard to him which made them think it undesirable that he should return to Egypt at that time. When Turkey came into the war, the British Government, in pursuance of their rigid plan (though it completely justified the German propaganda with regard to our designs on Turkey) set up his uncle as Sultan of Egypt and deposed Abbas Hilmi Pasha for adherence to the "enemy." A still more wonderful transformation has to be recorded. Abbas Hilmi Pasha, who had been the most unpopular man in Egypt, suddenly became a saint and hero in his people's eyes, while his uncle, Prince Hussein, who had been really popular was execrated after he consented to assume the title of Sultan. A merchant, member of a class in Egypt that usually takes no part in politics, tried to assassinate the latter, whereas the former was idealised simply because he had refused to play a treasonable part, as the Egyptians saw it, and loyally adhered to the Khalifa's Government.

Loyalty to Turkish Suzerainty.

It was impossible to get the average British official in Egypt in old days to see that the Egyptians were devoted to the Turkish suzerainty and not at all to the Khedivial dynasty. Perhaps because the British went to Egypt in support of the Khedive and to make good his debts, they always thought of the Khedivial dynasty as the essential part of the Egyptian Government and wished to base their whole position on protection of it. They used to talk of regularising a position which they rightly called anomalous (because they could not see that an anomalous position, which has arisen naturally and which lets sleeping dogs lie, may be a strong one) by abolishing the Turkish suzerainty. I objected always, knowing the Egyptians intimately, that such an act would alienate them once for all, and I was thought a crank. But the love of the Egyptian, as a people, for the Turkish suzerainty is quite natural. The Turkish suzerainty was no burden on them. The Khedivial throne has been their heavy burden. The Turkish suzerainty was their badge of membership of the Muslim Empire, which they look on as the kingdom of God on earth—a region in which usury is abolished, where men do not drink wine and spirits or eat pork, and where the Ethopian slave and the Coreyshi Amir are brothers. The officials were intent upon abolishing the Turkish suzerainty which they called obsolete and useless, though it would have been vastly safer and more saving to abolish the Khedivial throne and they eventually did it. What was the result? The fellahin, most peaceful people on this earth, rose in rebellion, flying Turkish flags upon the villages; the merchant classes in the towns, who never until then took part in politics, came out and rioted; and the funeral of the victims in those riots was followed by a crowd of thousands chanting: "O God, restore to us power of Turkey! O God, restore to us the glory of Islam!" Since then the fellahin and merchants, all the usually quiet population labelled "inarticulate", have worked to swell the great demand for national independence, not for love of Egypt, which they think of us as a simple province, but for love of Turkey and the Ottoman Khilafat. All through the folly of officials who could not leave well alone, but wished to "regularise our position in Egypt"! Perhaps not altogether through their fault, for England's Russian policy towards Turkey was behind the action and, as the Foreign Secretary might have said, "necessitated" it. Once more we have to note the curious lack of prudence of our Government in not allowing for the unforeseen event, the act of God. The Oriental dream which they took up, and made into a rigid project, was entirely contingent on the destruction of the Turkish Empire. One feels perfectly sure that Abbas Hilmi and his confederates, if left alone, would not have ventured to begin to put it into action until the Turkish Empire was in fact destroyed. The Br... project also was contingent on the destruction of the Turkish Power and Khilafat, definitely planned, with Constantinople in the hands of Russia, and the Turks reduced to little territory, if any, and without an outlet to the sea. But they began to put it into action at a moment when Turkey was still strong and supported by the alliance of the Central Empires with the fall of Czarist Russia, for whose *beaux yeux* or *gros bataillons* all this havoc has been wrought with Britain's Oriental prestige, the whole scheme became an unnecessary embarrassment.

Centre of Arabic Culture.

I have dwelt a good deal upon Egypt in these articles of which the ultimate concern is the solution of the Arab question as it stands to-day. Egypt, as I have shown, formed an important part, if not the most important part, of the original scheme which had its origin in Egypt. And it is impossible to form a just estimate of the Arab question without an eye to Egypt, which contains more educated people than any of the Arab provinces of Turkey, which has been the centre of Arabic culture, ever since the fall of Baghdad, and of which the printing-presses inundate the Arabic-speaking world with reading-matter, ancient and modern, good and bad. The influence of Egypt is a factor to be reckoned with, and Egypt to-day, as a nation, is intensely anti-British and pro-Turk. The ex-Khedive was right in putting Egypt at the head of his imaginary Arab Empire in the event of the destruction of Turkey. An

Continued in column 5.)

*Previous articles in the series appeared on 16th and 20th instant.

INDIA'S PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 7.)

prospective Cabinet minister, is proud of the Empire (and not the Commonwealth.) He makes a significant declaration that the Labour party will try to preserve the greatness and the traditions of the Empire. Where is the Empire without India as a great dependency?

It is true that we must win Swarajya by our own efforts. It is equally true that it is very difficult, if not almost impossible, to win Swarajya as long as our kith and kin feel proud in supporting the steel frame" which is to crush all alike in the end. This will go on as long as men do not place the country's welfare above petty gains. The Congress which cannot be charged with having an axe of its own to grind and is preeminently the most representative body in the land, has been asking the people of India to follow a certain course of action for the attainment of their goal. Let the Congress be followed faithfully. The Swarajya Party may be left to try their luck in company with the Liberals, Democrats and others. But our duty is to go to the country with the programme laid down by the Congress, explain it in every nook and corner, convince the masses that it is the only remedy for their countless ills and make them work it out. In this way, I believe, the country may be prepared for civil disobedience in a short time and no Government can withstand the combined will of a nation, though unarmed and pledged to non-violence.

ASIATIC FEDERATION.

India has substantially helped the Khilafat cause and its help has been acknowledged by Gazi Mustafa Kamal Pasha. Hindu India equally with the Moslem one shares in the joy of the Turkish victory. Herein is seen the hand of God. He has saved one more Asiatic nation from falling a prey to European greed. Turkey's freedom does not solve the Khilafat Question fully. The Moslems will not sit quiet until their holy places are freed from foreign control. This problem will not be solved until, India gets Swarajya. Will the other Asiatic nations give her their sympathy in her struggle. Afganistan and Turkey lean towards us. Japan's attitude is not clear. In these circumstances, it will not be wrong to turn to Gazi Mustapha Kamal Pasha for forming and leading an Asiatic Federation with the object of liberating Asia from European dominance. Europe is racing towards an abyss and a crash may come at any time involving it in a great conflagration. Asia once had such an opportunity but lost it because India was not prepared then to distrust England's good intentions and gave her whole-hearted help unconditionally. For this she has to repent now. It is not likely she will repeat the same mistake again. I should suggest that side by side with our agitation in India, foreign propaganda should be undertaken if not in the whole world at least in the free Asiatic countries with a view to the formation of an Asiatic Federation with its motto "Asia for the Asiatics."

KHALAFAT CONFERENCE.

TEXT OF RESOLUTIONS.

(By our Special Representative.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 22.

At the Provincial Khilafat Conference the following resolutions were passed yesterday:—

(1) This meeting of the Karnatak Provincial Khilafat Conference begs to pay its respectful homage to his Imperial Majesty Khilafatul Rasool Amirul Mominin Hazrat Khalifa Abdul Majid Khan and tenders its heartiest felicitations to Ghazi Mustafa Kemal Pasha, President of the Turkish Republic, on his glorious victory against the enemies of Islam. This Conference feels confident that the Turks, after relief from their unfortunate distractions, will devote their attention to the reorganisation and the re-establishment of the Khilafat in accordance with the requirements of the Shariat and the united voice of the Islamic world.

(2) This Conference deems it necessary to reiterate most emphatically that it is the first and foremost duty of every Muslim to see that Muslim Holy Places and Jazirat-ul-Arab are under the sovereignty of the Khalifa and free from every kind of non-Muslim interference and control and that so long as such influence, however small, existed no Muslim could rest content. This Conference further urges upon the Muslims of the Karnatak that for the achievement of the great object they should carefully reorganise Khilafat Committees and ensure their stability, make increasing efforts for the collection of the Khilafat Fund and continue in right earnest their struggle for the freedom of Jazirat-ul-Arab.

(3) This Conference, while recognizing that the freedom of India is essential for the preservation of the Holy Places and Jazirat-ul-Arab, considers Non-violent Non-co-operation as the only effective means of attaining Swaraj under the present circumstances and with this end in view calls upon the Muslims of the Karnatak to live in perfect amity and concord with non-Muslim communities and to make united efforts for the liberation of their country.

WELCOME TO LEADERS.

(4) This Conference, while recording its heartiest welcome to Messrs. Shaukat Ali, Mahomed Ali, Lajpat Rai, Kitchlew and other brave and self-sacrificing leaders on their release from an undeserved and cruel incarceration, prays to the Almighty Allah to grant them further strength, courage and perseverance to lead the country to a speedy and final victory in their noble fight for the cause of truth and righteousness.

(5) This Conference tenders its sincere congratulations to the brave Akalis for the splendid example of non-violence and self-sacrifice set by them in their noble struggle for the preservation of their religious rights against the high-handed encroachments by Government and assures them of the whole-hearted support of the Muslims who are themselves engaged in a similar religious struggle for liberty and the preservation of the Khilafat.

(6) This Conference places on record its sense of profound grief at the sad and lamentable death of four valiant Karnatak Nationalists, Govindrao Yalgi, Jayarao Deshpande, Krishnarao Karguppikar and Narandas Durbara, who had rendered invaluable service in the cause of the Khilafat and Swaraj and expresses its sympathy with their bereaved families in their irreparable loss.

OPENING OF TILAK MAHILA MANDIR.

(By our Special Representative.)

BIJAPUR, Nov. 21.

Mr. Waman Naik of Hyderabad performed this afternoon the opening ceremony of the Tilak Mahila Mandir in the presence of a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen. All prominent leaders who are now at Bijapur and about 500 ladies were present. The object of the institution is to provide educational facilities for women, including the maintenance of a girls' school and a free reading room and library for women. The present well-planned building was rendered practicable by funds collected entirely locally by the ladies themselves. Mr. Waman Naik donated hundred rupees in honour of the occasion.

INDO-IRANIAN RELIGION.

MINOR DIVINITIES.

MR. HODIVALA'S FOURTH LECTURE.

Both the Indians and the Iranians of ancient times reverenced the Sun as the purest symbol and noblest production of the Divine Power. The three important epithets of the Sun in the religious Scriptures of the Hindus and the Parsis were these that he was immortal, shining and possessed of swift horses (meaning the rays). It is said in the Avesta that when the Sun rises, hundreds and thousands of celestial Yozatas or angels collect his light, which they send down to earth. According to the Vedic conception the Pitris or Manes are united with the sun-beams which descend on to the earth. In both the cults the Sun is reverenced to grant prosperity, good food, much wealth, brave sons, happiness and freedom from pain. An important mantra or incantation in praise of the Sun, called Savitri or Gayatri, which is daily recited by the Brahmanas resembles the Zoroastrian formula known as the Ahunanairya in some respects. Frequent recitations of both these formulae were enjoined in both the religions.

It was a custom of the Indo-Iranians to adore pure waters, especially the waters of holy rivers. Accordingly closely parallel accounts of the rivers Ardvisura of the Iranians and Saraswati of the Indians arrest our attention. Both were pure holy celestial rivers, and also female divinities who were guardian spirits taking care of women, specially pregnant women. Sacred rites and ceremonies were performed and celebrated on the margin of these holy rivers by eminent personages. One of the favourite conceptions of the Indo-Iranian rishis was that some at least of their terrestrial deities had their celestial counterparts in heaven. Accordingly the rivers Ardvisura and Saraswati were looked upon as starry objects driving in their celestial cars.

The divinity known as the Apam-napat "waters' child" was reverenced under the same name by the Indo-Iranian people. He had a two-fold characteristic, aerial and terrestrial. He was a shining god, swift-horsed, clothed in lightning and a colleague of Vayu, the wind god. He distributed waters on the earth and furthered the prosperity of the country. He appears to be the god of lightening, although scholars are not agreed as to his identification. Apam-napat was also the god who presided over human essence or vitality. He was represented as having fashioned and produced men and living beings.

The Ashvin-Aspin stars or the two chief stars of the constellation Aries, who were the consorts of the goddess Saraswati were the heralds of dawn. The were called Nasatyas (equal to) the true ones. The exact equivalent of this epithet in the Aresta was Uanghaithya, which word became the name of a demon among the Avestan people after the split.

The Avestan goddess Aramaiti Dke her counterpart Aramati in the Vedas was a female spirit of devotion and of religious wisdom. She was the daughter of Ahuro mazda and also a guardian of the earth. She was a divine lady, who was great, holy, exalted and highly praised.

The divinity known as the Aryaman of the Aryans and Airya man of the Iranians, the friend and companion of Mitra and Varuna, was the god who presided over marriages. He was connected with fire, which signified the wormth of friendship and love. His characteristic being holiness, he was connected with Rita-Atha the Law of rightousness.

The heavenly guardian of all seeds of generation was named Nabhanedishta in the Vedic scriptures, who resembled the Farohars of the Avestan people in several respects. The Pitris of the Hindus and the Farohars of the Zoroastrians were guardian spirits of the departed ancestors, who were represented as strong, valiant, active and victorious. They were givers of plenty and prosperity. When invoked in times of war, they swiftly came to give assistance and secure victory in the battle. They had an intimate relationship with water plants and roots, which things were offered to them in sacrifices by the people of both the communities.

Ceremonies performed in honour of the Farohars and Pitris commonly known as Shraddha and Muktad had several points of resemblance. These guardian spirits of the dead were held in such great veneration by the ancient Aryans, that we can scarcely conceive of any bad word being used for them; and yet we come across a passage in the Rigveda, where Pitris are spoken of as enemises of the Devas. Commentators were puzzled as to who these Pitris were. But the mystery is solved, when we know that the spirits of the ancesteors of the Iranians, who separated from the Hindus, were referred to.

SPIRITING AWAY OF INDIA'S CURRENCY RESERVE.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Since your vehement protest against the proposal—now a fact—for the transfer of India's Currency Reserve to the extent of £2,000,000 gold to the Reserve of Sterling Securities, this subject has not received the sufficient attention of our commercial and industrial interests. No stone should be left unturned to protest against this.

It appears to be only a beginning of a disastrous policy on the part of the Financial Pandits at the Whitehall, towards deflation of Indiae's reserve to help the inflation of credit facilities of Britain to mitigate unemployment there. The motive underlying this move is sought to be shielded by the Anglo-Indian journals saying that the act of the Government is unobjectionable since no gold shipment is contemplated and that only an idle portion of the Currency Reserve is transferred to be invested in Sterling securities by the sale of Council Bills and thus secure monetary profit to Indian Revenues.

At a time, when the Indian requirements of trade and industry are most urgent and they are crushed under a heavy burden of interest rising upto 10 per cent. during the time of seasonal demand for money, the Indian Currency Reserve ought to be utilized towards providing Credit facilities in this country; whereas it is sought to be transferred to earn a ridiculously low rate of interest in the London market.

Any portion of the Currency Reserve not required for its proper function ought to be utilized towards increasing credit in this country through the Imperial Bank of India and to keep the rate of interest as low as as possible at the time of monetary stringency. This principle has been embodied in the recent amendment in the Government of India Act providing rupees twelve crores to the Imperial Bank, each time, rupees four crores with increase of the rate of interest of one per cent. from 5 per cent. to 8 per cent. and it should be carried further. It is high time that India's Currency Policy should be directed from India Office. Political power here and there would not mend the matters and Self-Government without a power over a the purse will be an illusion. "No taxation without representation and no representation without responsibility" ought to be the guiding principle of our New Legislature and it should try to stop the injustice done to this country for years together.—Yours, etc.

K. S. DESHPANDE.

Deodhar Building,
Lady Jamshedji Road,
Dadar, Bombay,
Nov. 22.

THE THANA ELECTION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—As my work in the last Council was approved by all parties and all shades of opinion in my constituency and outside, my defeat came to many as a surprise. The last issue of the "Kesari", the organ of the Maharastra Swaraj Party has very frankly admitted that my defeat was due to the unjustifiable partiality shown by the Thana District Swaraj Party to my rival in order to take revenge on me for having objected to the nomination of their candidate. After this admission, whatever may be said about the Swaraj Party's election and their activities as well as successes elsewhere, very few, I believe will be glad to endorse their revengeful attitude towards me.

I take this opportunity of thanking my supporters who voted and worked for me solely out of consideration of merit. Majority of these were Christians, non-Brahmins, Independent Congressmen and others. My Gujarati friends in some places abstained from voting and showed indifference and thus deprived me of a substantial support. My satisfaction, however, is that I have done my duty to the satisfaction of all parties. I am thankful to God that I was able to retain my political honesty even though I had to sacrifice my seat.

Having been a social and religious worker for over twenty years and having my faith in the social side of Bardoli programme, I have resolved to devote myself wholeheartedly to that work. I shall, therefore, be glad if Congress and other organisations in my district and outside it, give me opportunity of work. To me Council was an extention of my field of work and as it is now denied to me, I most gladly revert to my old field of work in service of people with the good wishes of all, both my supporters as well as opponents.—Yours, etc.,

G. B. TRIVEDI.

EX-SERVICES ASSOCIATION.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The head-quarter Executive Committee of the Ex-Services Association asks if you would kindly convey through your columns their sincere thanks to all those ladies and gentlemen in India and Burma who by their efforts and contributions have enabled the Association successfully to carry out the first All-India celebration of Armistice Day and thereby to raise funds for the work of the Association.

The Association desires to express their appreciation of the willing support given by the clergy of all denominations, by Local Commanders and the troops under their Command, by the European Association, and in particular by the leading papers which gave prominence throughout India to the Association's Appeal and thereby most materially assisted the Armistice Day arrangements.—Yours faithfully,

N. ST. C.CAMPBELL.
Lt.-Col., R.A. Secretary.

Delhi, Nov. 19.

SPANISH CAMPAIGN IN THE RIFF.

(Continued from page 7.)

is probably the 'Guffah." This boat is found on the Tigris Euphrates Rivers. It is about fifteen feet in diameter, and in shape resembles nothing so much as an immense fern dish. It is constructed of reeds woven over wooden uprights; these are thickly daubed with pitch to make them water-tight. Propulsion is accomplished by means of a pole or paddle, the natives standing on the rim of the boat and pushing or paddling as the occasion may require.

THE ENGLISH LABOUR MOVEMENT.

Mr. C. H. Norman has a striking article in the "Workers' Weekly" on the Labour Movement and the Class War. Mr. Norman recounts the serious defeats which the Labour movement has incurred in the last few years. He attributes the Labour defeats to the weak-kneed policy of the Labour leaders, who have sought to convince the capitalists and their friends that they are against a war of classes.

Mr. Norman says that the "Labour retreat" can only be stopped by acting "on the same principle of ruthless class war that the capitalist class has pursued." Labour's present leaders are, he says, building the movement by the mutual backscratching policy, which is the chief form of public activity among the Labour leaders of to-day. They tamely accept a terrible record of industrial defeats since 1919, as representing an inevitable state of affairs, which it is not. He ridicules the futility of the leaders who say that capitalism has proved its incapacity to govern, by the criterion of unemployment, low wages and bad housing Mr. Norman says the capacity of capitalism consists in making an average return on invested capital, and not in providing for the welfare of the working classes.

THE FRANK CRITIC.

Mr. C. H. Norman is a law reporter who made a reputation which even an anti-War record did not destroy. He was a militant opponent of conscription, and of the secret diplomacy of the British Government which led up to the war, and lost the peace. He took a prominent part in the effort to frustrate the anti-Bolshevist tactics of the leaders of the Independent Labour Party. When it became evident that the party was unable to throw off the "strangle-hold" of Messrs. Snowden and Co., Mr. Norman and others left the party. The natural expectation was that the dissidents would all join the Communist party, but a large number failed to do so; and many a prominent Labour figure gradually faded from the public eye, failing to find the exact environment which suited him. Although Mr. Norman's *critique* appears in a Communist organ, it does not seem to connote any intention of making a closer connection with the organisation of that party.

LABOUR AND THE RUHR.

While on the subject of Labour and its activity or otherwise, it is worth noting that the excellent little "Bulletin of the Ruhr Information Bureau" (7 Mecklenburgh Square W.C. I) gives credit to the Labour Party for a public statement against the continued throttling of the Ruhr Valley. It protests against open or veiled annexation of German territory, with the accompanying methods such as oaths of allegiance to the French administration. It declares for the administration of the Ruhr and the Rhineland by the German people, and calls for a Conference of the Signatories of the Treaty of Versailles. Lady Clara Annsley, in the Bulletin, declares that all political Rhenish parties, when able to express their opinions, declared their opposition to the separation of Rhineland.

ZIONISM AND PALESTINE.

Mr. Zangwill, who wobbled on the subject at the critical juncture, when the present chaotic and unjust system of Palestine rule was being hatched, is now apparently flat-footed against Palestinian Zionism once again. He is staying in the United States to wage an anti-Zion fight against the wealthy and influential American Zionists. All to the good. Every little helps.

ANOTHER GIFT HORSE.

While "South Africa" (that is, General Smuts) firmly refuses to take any steps to secure equal status for Indians in South Africa, the other States of the Imperial commonwealth of nations in conference assembled have resolved to "amplify" their previous attitude on the subject. A hopeful journalist heads this:—"New Freedom for Indians. Equal status within the Empire." This manifestly will not be, and cannot be, with South Africa declining to take any steps. Further, it is not at all clear that the remaining States are going to accord equal status. A resolution of 1921, purporting to give equality of status to Indians in other parts of the Empire, has been shelved ever since. If a resolution of 1921 could remain inoperative in 1923, a resolution of 1923, to execute and amplify it, needs to be received with calmness. South Africa refused to be bound by the resolution in 1921, which may have had something to do with its pigeon-holing. South Africa declines to participate in the present resolution, which opens up prospects of more pigeon-holing.

EQUAL STATUS FOR INDIANS.

We want to learn what "equal status" means. Will it be interpreted to signify "equal elsewhere to the compromise effected in Kenya"? If so, that will hardly lead to the result foretold by "The Daily Express":

"The resolution so far as it affects all the other Dominions" (than South Africa) "will, it is claimed, remove the main grievance of Gandhi and other Indian agitators, and facilitate the achievement of Indian aspirations."

Another element, in the enthusiastic report of concessions to Indian claims, is the closely connected discussion on "permitting India" to have an Indian navy, and perhaps army to help defend the British Empire. "Up the Empire, and down Gandhi", seems to be the appropriate slogan for these decisions of Conference.

AKALI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

LALAJI TO WORK AS PRESIDENT.

(Associated Press.)

LAHORE, Nov. 20.

A Committee under the name of the Akali Defence Committee has been formed with Lala Lajpat Rai as President and Pandits Malaviya and Nehru as members to defend the Akali leaders in Court and to make a public appeal for funds for that purpose. This Committee is an independent body and has no concern with the Congress.

AKALI LEADER'S TRIAL.

(Associated Press.)

AMRITSAR, Nov. 21.

Evidence of Sardar Jodhsingh in Akali leaders' trial was continued to-day. The witness said that he could not give the formation of Jathas, and he had never seen the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee issuing any orders to Akali Jathas. He said that there was no resolution of the Committee about the Publicity Bureau, but he said that there was a Missionary Board controlled by the Sikh Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee and whose member in charge was S. B. Mehtabsingh. Witness said that the S. G. P. C. had no connection with the "Nation" of Lahore, but had advanced money to Mr. Chamanlal on a pro-note. Witness read out one declaration, required of members, whose candidature for the Council was supported by the S. G. P. C. Witness said that the S. G. P. C. had in its meetings of 4th and 5th August authorised its Executive Committee to solve the Nabha question by all peaceful and legitimate means, which it considered as within its scope.

Witness was cross-examined for only half an hour with regard to the formation of the Missionary Board, when Court time was over. Finally, Mr. Petman requested the Court to cancel the warrants of three absconders, which were not served and discharged Sardar Mangal Singh, late Editor of the "Akali", against whom evidence so far was insufficient. The Court accordingly discharged him. The case will be resumed to-morrow.

JAZIRAT-UL-ARAB DAY.

DURBAN'S OBSERVANCE.

The Central Khilafat Committee has received the following cablegram from the Khilafat Committee, Durban:—

The Jazirat-ul-Arab Day was observed on the 16th throughout South Africa. Prayers meetings were held in mosques when it was resolved that South African Muslims demand complete independence of Jazirat-ul-Arab from non-Muslim control, and influence. Whole-heartedly support your endeavours in the solution with prayers to the Almighty to bless your efforts. Manja-caze Muslims associate.

RANGOON UNIVERSITY.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Nov. 20.

Addressing Convocation of the Rangoon University, his Excellency Sir Harcourt Butler, Chancellor, dwelt at some length upon the proposed amendments to the Rangoon University Act. After pointing out that Rangoon had a teaching and residential University of the most modern type, the type to which Indian Universities were now conforming, his Excellency said that the proposal to introduce affiliating side into a University was from a broad University point of view undoubtedly retrograde. The reason given for it was that there was a popular demand that it must be settled in the Legislative Council, but the members of the University must consider the question from the University point of view, sensible of their duty to serve the wishes of people, but sensible also of their duty to give the rising generation the best that could be given. He suggested amendments which appeared to be based on the latest Madras University Act, but his Excellency pointed out the difference between matters relating to the University of Madras and those in Burma and thought that no parallels, drawn from the Madras University Act, could have much real application in Burma.

MADRAS COUNCIL ELECTION NOMINATIONS.

(Associated Press.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

A full list of the nominations to the Legislative Council has been issued to-day. The total number of persons nominated is 21. One seat has been assigned to each of the communities like Anglo-Indians, Nambudries (Malabar Brahmins) Jains, Lingayats, Nadars, Tiyyas, Kallars, Protestant Christians, Syrian Christians and Setti Balijas. Among the nine seats allotted to the Depressed Classes, seven are absorbed by Adidravidas and two by fisherman and barber communities. The five officials nominated are the Advocate-General, the Commissioner of Labour, Revenue Secretary, Local self-Government Secretary and Chief Conservator of Forests.

THE INDIAN TARIFF BOARD.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me through your valuable columns to suggest to the Fiscal Reform League the necessity of putting up one or two witnesses before the Indian Tariff Board on behalf of the consuming public? Mr. Pilcher, Assistant Editor of the "Statesman", has claimed to represent the three hundred and twenty millions of Indians; and his extravagant claim so grotesque has not been so far disputed. It is highly essential that some gentleman, who is not engaged in any particular trade as such, should tender evidence before the Tariff Board on the question of protection to Indian industries from the point of view of the consumer. Will the Fiscal Reform League do it?—Yours, etc.,

INTERESTED.

TURBAT-E-HAIDERI EARTH QUAKE FUND.

The following donations were received by the organisers of the Turbat-e-Haideri Earthquake Disaster Fund, Messrs. Malek-n-Tujjar Shushtary, M. J. Shirazee Esqr., and H. Shaikh Mohamed Shushtary:—

Mr. Haji Mahomed Hassan Nemazee Rs. 2000; Mr. Haji Mohamedali Alireza Rs. 1500; Messrs. Haji Sultanali Shushtary and Co. Mr. M. H. Dehdashty; and Messrs. A. Nemazee and Co. Rs. 1000, each; Mr. Haji Mohamed Abdulla Abbas; Messrs. S. and E. Alfazal; Mr. Haji Mohamed Sadek Shustary; Mr. Mohamed Salem Saderavi; Messrs. Hajbhoy Lallji and Sons; Messrs. Jummabhoy Lallji and Co. and Messrs. Abdullabhoy Lallji and Co. Rs. 500 each; Mr. Shaik Mustafa Ben Abdul Lateef Rs. 300; Mr. Haji Mawji Jivraj Rs. 250; Mr. Haji Shaikh Mohamed Shushtary; Mr. Mirza Abdulla Kazem; Mr. H. E. Busheri; Mr. Haji Mohamed Gazanfar; Mr. Hamed Ali Alkazi; Mr. Haji Usof Arab; Messrs. Haji Sharifi Hassum and Co.; Messrs. Saleh Mohamed Dharamsee and Co.; Mr. Haji Bachoo Ali and Mr. Haji Mirza Mohamed Ebrahim Dehdasty Rs. 200 each; Mr. Mirza Ali Mohamed Khan Rs. 100; Mr. By a "Well Wisher" Rs. 100; Messrs. Haji Abdun Nabi and S. A. Kazrani; Mr. Haji Aga Husain Laree; Mr. Haji Ali Mahomed Shirazee; Mr. Haji Abdul Karim Mazanderani; Mr. Aga Mohamed Harathi; Mr. Haji Mohamed Ali Shirazee; Mr. Haji Mohamed Hassan Shushtary; Messrs. H. M. H. Busheri and Sons; Mr. Haji Mohamed Ali Koochik and Messrs. H. M. H. Laree and Co. Rs. 50 each. Mr. Haji Syed Aga Shushtary; Mr. Haji Mohamed Shirazee and Messrs. H. M. Ebrahim and M. K. Shirazee Rs. 30 each; Mr. Aga Mohamed Hassan Shirazee Rs. 20; Mr. Haji Mirza Mohamed Ali Shustary Rs. 20; Mr. Haji Mohamed Haji Dehdashty Rs. 25; Mr. Aga Mohamed Shafee Kazrani Rs. 25; Total Rs. 13,430.

BREACH ON B.N. RY.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 21.

Since the issue of the last communique information has now been received from the District Traffic Superintendent, Khurdad at Tilary. The message was sent by hand to the station Master Naupada and wired from there at 10 O'clock last night. It was to the effect that the railway line has been breached in numerous places practically between every station on the sections. Tilary mile 453 from Calcutta and Sedanga mile 481, also between Nellimarla mile 501 and Simachalam mile 541. Rain ceased at noon on the 18th and the flood was subsiding rapidly.

From a telegram issued by the Station Master, Waltair, on the 20th instant but only received here today it appears that a serious damage was done to the roofs of the station buildings and staff quarters at Waltair and Vizagapatam and that owing to the height of the flood a portion of the goods yard at Waltair has been damaged and staff quarters flooded. Although it is difficult to estimate with any degree of accuracy, when through communication will be restored, it is evident from the number of breaches already reported and the extent of line involved that through running of trains will be impossible for some considerable time and those travelling public who cannot postpone their journey for some days should make arrangements to travel by another route.

COUNTERFEITING COIN AT KALYAN.

TWO PESHAWARIS ARRESTED.

(From our Correspondent.)

BANDRA, Nov. 21.

On Monday night Inspector Durve and Sub-Inspector Anandrao Salvi of the Kalyan Police raided a room in Kalyan occupied by two Peshawaris and captured them red-handed as they were actually engaged in making counterfeit coin. They had just completed making twenty false rupees when the police swooped down upon them. These rupees, it is said, look and sound like genuine ones.

A complete set of implements used by the two men for their operations have also been seized by the Police.

WE OFFER

Our experience and service to the Indian Princes who intends to build their residence in Delhi. We have designed palaces and many important buildings for their Highnesses the Maharaja of Bikaner, Alwar, Indore, Cutch and Gondal and H. H. the Begum of Bhopal. We have had the honour of their approval of our work, in recognition of which we have been honoured with the conferment of appointment letters from many of them.

Having, for years, worked under the directions of the late Col. Sir Swinton Jacob, K.C.I.E., of Jaipur fame, we are in a position to design large palatial buildings of the Indo-Saracenic and other styles.

Our terms will be found very moderate and we are prepared to undertake construction on reasonable terms.

We are at present superintending the construction of a Palace for the Maharajkumar Saheb of Cutch at Mandvi and to [illegible] should be addressed here.

NATHULALL SHAH

INDIANS OVERSEAS.

BANE OF WHITE SUPREMACY.

SWARAJ THE ONLY REMEDY.

LALA LAJPAT RAI ON DR, SAPRU'S "ACHIEVEMENTS.

Lala Lajpat Rai has issued the following statement to the Press:—

"I yield to none in my love and regard for all Indians who are resident abroad and particularly in British Dominions and Colonies. No one who has not had occasion for *living* abroad can fully and properly realise the humiliation and degradation to which Indians abroad are subjected by virtue of their being nationals of a country which is not free and self-governed. The fact that the Indians are British subjects does not only not help us, but to our great chagrin is a positive hindrance in our way. The colour prejudice is accentuated by this fact. We are *coolies* all over the world. British Consular representatives do not protect us. Our lives are cheap; our honour is a matter of no concern to them; our status is that of serfs.

RESULT OF EXPERIENCE.

I have lived in the United States for a period of five years, I have lived in Japan for six months, and what I am saying is not a guess or *canard* but the result of my experience. The policy of the United States Government in this respect is very much influenced by the policy of the British Government. The British Government is not interested in seeing that the Indians are well treated in foreign countries. Indian residents abroad are, as a rule, objects of distrust and suspicion to the British authorities. A guilty conscience presumes that every Indian resident abroad is engaged in a conspiracy against British rule in India, and is intriguing for its overthrow. That there are some of that kind, no-one can deny, nor can it be denied that most Indian residents abroad fully sympathise with the national ambition for freedom. Only those people are exceptions who are either paid agents of the British Government or in any way otherwise connected with the administration of India. It will thus be seen that the suspicion and distrust which is harboured by the British authorities against Indian residents abroad is not entirely without justification. It naturally follows therefrom that the Indians in foreign countries are like such waifs and orphans as have no Government of their own to look after them and their interests.

Formerly, the United States used to recognise Indian sas eligible for their citizenship. But taking their cue from British Dominions, they have now set their faces against it. "Why should we admit them to our citizenship," they say, "if the British Dominions decline to do so?" The argument usually advanced by British white Dominions for excluding Indians from their citizenship has now been adopted by the United States authorities *mutatis mutandis*. It is an irony of fate that the Supreme Court of America should have pronounced against the Indians' eligibility to American citizenship after the visit of the Rt. Hon. Mr. Sastri to that country. I do not mean to say that Mr. Sastri's visit to the United States brought about that result, but I do say that his visit to the United States as representative of India at the Disarmament Conference did not make any kind of favourable impression on the American mind. The American Court has in fact decided not only that Indians are not only that Indians are not eligible for the United States citizenship, but that even those who had already been admitted to that right may be deprived of it. The effect of Mr. Sastri's work in Canada and South Africa has been recently testified to by General Smuts and the Canadian Prime Minister. It is due to no fault of Mr. Sastri. In fact the stand made by Mr. Sastri against the efforts to silence him was a noble one, but the effect produced by his visits was a natural consequence of his posts as an admirer and supporter of British rule in India, and of the role which he occupied as India's official representative. Speaking in plain language, Mr. Mackenzie King, the Canadian Prime Minister, charged him with having awakened sleeping dogs.

THE OLD CRY—ASIA VS. SUROPE.

I wish my countrymen would properly realize the significance of these speeches. I think General Smuts was honest enough to speak in plain and truthful language what most white men in America and Europe and in the British Dominions feel. It is the old cry of Asia versus Europe, which was born centuries before Christ, in the struggle between Greece and Persia. All talk about colour prejudice is nonsense The real issue is political and economic. Europe and the children of Europe resident in America and British Dominions do not desire to admit the equality of status between them and the Asiatic people. Having conquered Asia, they want to keep it under their thumb as long as they can. and now unfortunately America too, has been included in that category. I am inclined to think that the speech made by the Canadian Prime Minister was in a diplomatic vein.

The Indians in Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland are comparatively very few in numbers. Canada and South Africa are the only British Dominions where the problem exists to any appreciable extent. My countrymen may take it from me that South Africa and Canada shall never give effect to the resolution of 1921. Their people will never agree to it, and the resolution to appoint Committees from India is meaningless. The Canadian Prime Minister has plainly said that the resolution of 1921 is not a pledge, that all he is bound to do is to place the matter before his Parliament and leave it to decide, as it pleases. He has also said in almost so many words that there is not much use in sending a Committee from India to meet and discuss the matter with a Canadian Statesman. Nothing would be plainer than the following statement:—

STATEMENT OF CANADIAN PREMIER.

"You will observe that we have promised Mr. Sastri that when our federal franchise law comes up for revision we will take care to see that Parliament is *fully informed* of his representations and wishes and we will seek to have those representations and wishes given every *consideration*. It is probable that the Dominion Franchies Act will come up for revision at the approaching session of the Parliament. I told Mr. Sastri it was hardly probable that it would come up last session but that I thought it would come up next session."

If the course we anticipate is followed, the Franchise Act will be referred to a Committee of the House and that Committee will be in a position to hear any representations that may be made to it.

My friends from India will have to decide for themselves what is likely to be most to their own interests in the matter of having the Committee visit Canada and take up this matter a new. I say that for the reason. that I am not so sure, that *Mr. Sastri's visit helped to direct attention of the country to some thing, which I imagine, the greater part of the country knew nothing about.* I doubt if the majority of the people of Canada were aware that in the province of British Columbia, for example, Indians had no franchise. They may have known in other provinces that they had the franchise but the question of the few in British Columbia not having the franchise would hardly be known to any extent outside that province. Once, however, Mr. Sastri began delivering speeches labour council from one end to the other began to receive communications from the labour organizations of British Columbia, asking them to take care to see that such standards as labour had won in British Columbia were maintained.

The forces that were opposed to granting the franchise to the Indians became organised in a way they had not been before. Whether that same result might follow the visit of a deputation from India I cannot say. It might or might not, but should our friends from India think it will help them to have a delegation come to Canada to confer on the subject we shall be most happy to appoint a corresponding group to meet and confer with them. If it were their desire to have their delegation given an opportunity of meeting the Parliamentary Committee, whereto the matter will be referred for consideration, I should be glad to see, if the time so permitted their visit, that they were given every chance to meet the members of that Committee and to confer with them at Ottawa. In other words, we would be only too happy to give any group which may come from India or any persons she may send, most ample opportunities to discuss with our public men, all aspects of this particular question."

The italics are mine.

It should be remembered that it is only in British Columbia that Indians are to be found in numbers. They are not *a few.*

STATEMENTS OF PREMIERS OF AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

A similar pronouncement has been made by the Australian Prime Minister who said:—

"There are only two thousands of them. From the purely Australian point of view the problem is a small one, but it is recognised that this is a part of a larger Imperial problem. it is not a question admitting fresh Indians within our territory; that would be contrary to the fundamental principles which animate the people of Australia, and must govern the policy of any Australian Government, nor, as I fully understand it, is there the slightest shadow of suggestion that immigration of Indians into Australia is desired by the Government or by the people of India."

The italics are mine.

and eventually concluded:—

NO NECESSITY FOR A COMMITTEE.

In view of the position which exists in Australia and consideration which has been given to the question, there is no necessity for a committee further to discuss the matter such as has been suggested by Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru.

The italics are mine.

Coming to the statement made by the New Zealand Prime Minister, it will be interesting to note the following:—

"I would like to endorse that, so far as New Zealand is concerned. we are practically giving the natives of India resident in New Zealand the same privileges which are enjoyed by the people of the Anglo-Saxon race who are settled there. There is practically no difference between them. If there is, if ever has been at any time, any objection to the natives of India coming to New Zealand, those objections have been raised for economic reasons such as have been referred to by Prime Minister of Australia.'

The italics are mine.

MR. FITZ GERARD'S OUTSPOKENNESS

It is thus clear that in this respect Sir T. B. Sapru has practically achieved nothing. We are glad that there was at least one man in the Conference who spoke the whole truth by pointing out the difference between the status of the Indian representatives on the Conference and those of the British Dominions—that was the British representative. Mr Fitz Gerard who said:—

"Putting myself in the position of the Indian, I do not think Indian representatives here are of an equality with us because they are not really here in a representative capacity. They are not really sent by an Independent Indian Government, and they cannot really be regarded as equal with the rest of us. If I were an Indian putting myself in their position, I would recognise that this hypersensativeness that they have about their treatment outside India arises really from the fact that they have not so far reached the degree of Self-Government that the rest of us have reached."

The italics are mine.

I will particularly draw the attention of my countrymen to the concluding remarks of Mr. Fitz Gerard. from which I make the following extract:—

"It seems to me that the only solution of this trouble which comes from racial sensitiveness is for Indians to be in a position to make really reciprocal arrangements and make a bargain for bargain. The only way this Indian trouble is really going to be solved is for that progress towards Self-Government, whatever form of Self-Government they consider suitable for themselves, for that progress to be hastened with all speed so as to avoid what Dr. Sapru and the Maharaja of Alwar have indicated as revolutionary methods taking the place of evolutionary methods."

SWARAJ—THE ONLY REMEDY.

All this confirms the view that I have always held; viz., that it was futile to expect the world outside—the British Dominions as well as other independent nations—to treat us better than we are treated in British Colonies and Protectorates, and that the treatment in the latter will not very much improve unless we achieve Swarajya in India. The real remedy therefore lies in India; we have been deluding our countrymen abroad, by filling them with the hope of securing for them an equality of status in the lands of their new-domicile by agitating for it in Great Britain. The thing is absurd. We have already wasted a lot of money and energy in this fruitless effort and it will be better to realise the truth once for all, and concentrate our efforts on achieving Swarajya.

I am in a position to congratulate Sir T. B. Sapru and the Maharaja of Alwar on their forensic triumphs. They have proved to the world that some Indians can speak as good English as the best of Englishmen can do; that we know the art of putting things in the most pleasing way; that we too can create a great deal of wind, knowing and feeling that we do not thereby improve our crops and finally that we can play to the gallery as well as they can. But what I am afraid of is this, that these speeches might create a condition of complacency in India, and again send our Moderate countrymen to sleep over the real question. Kenya had opened their eyes and they had partially come round to Non-Cooperation methods. The promise of reopening the Kenya question, which is really no promise, might again befog their minds. The Duke of Devonshire has practically already pronounced judgment on the reopened case. The question of questions for us is to win freedom at home, to make a united demand for immediate Swarajya, to make a united effort for it, in a real earnest way, both in the Legislative Assembly and outside, and to refuse to cooperate with the Government in any important matter unless the demand is conceded."

LALAJI ON COUNCIL-ENTRY.

Lala Lajpatrai in a speech at Lahore explained why the decision had been taken that certain select Congressmen should enter the Councils. As the public were aware, three years ago it had been resolved to boycott the Council's, to elect no members and refrain from voting. But the experience gained during the last three years had proved that while the Councils were note capable of doing good to the country, they could do much harm. They were like a sharp-edged sword in the hands of a child, who would inflict fatal injuries with it on himself or others, because he did not know its proper use. Had the Councils discharged their functions faithfully, Government could not have had the courage to incarcerate Mahatma Gandhi, to throw thousands of persons into prisons, to lay their hands upon the national volunteers and to declare the Akali organizations unlawful. When a question was raised in England as to these conditions in India Government would take their stand on the ground that the Councils in this country supported their policy. In fact the Government grew strong in proportion as the Congress became weak. It was therefore decided after a full year's deliberation and discussion that the Councils should be captured.

COUNTRY'S FUTURE HOPEFUL.

It was not then certain what measure of success the pro-Councillors would achieve. But by the grace of God reports were daily pouring in from all parts of the country that Swarajists were being returned in large numbers. While this was the case, the country's future was hopeful. Indians should prove not only to the Government but also to the outside world that the Congress, as well as the nation, was alive. Foreign countries of Europe and America knew that the only representative body of India was the National Congress. It was therefore incumbent on the people of this country to invest the Congress with full life and vigour.

IMPERIAL BANK CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Nov. 21.

The case in which M.A. Ahmed Badsha and others stand charged with having defrauded the local branch of the Imperial Bank of India to the extent of over eight lakhs of Rupees came for hearing to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate. The Advocate-General appeared for the prosecution and informed the Magistrate that he had been engaged in the case by the Government yesterday evening. He prayed for the adjournment to enable him to study the case and His Worship after hearing the defence counsel adjourned the hearing to 7th January next.

D. C. Natasa Mudaliar, who in the recent elections to the Legislative Council topped the poll in the City of Madras, writes to the press (as a reply to Sir P. T. Chettiar's appeal) exhorting all the progressive non-Brahmin M. L. Cs to sit on the opposition benches and support the no confidence motion against the ministry.—(A. P.)

A Salem message says that plague is very serious. At Kitchipalam the people have evacuated their houses and are living in sheds on either side of the roads. Daily deaths and fresh attacks have been reported.—(A. P.)

STOCK EXCHANGE ENQUIRY.

MADRAS BROKERS' REPRESENTATION

The Stock Exchange Enquiry Committee commenced its deliberations on Wednesday afternoon in the Bombay Secretariat under the presidency of Sir Wilfrid Atlay. Among the Committee members present, besides the Chairman, were Mr. Pherozshah Dalal, Mr. R. Lindsay, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Sir Purshotamdas Thakordas and Capt. Sassoon.

At the outset the Chairman assured Mr. K. R. P. Shroff who represented the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association that the Enquiry Committee were meeting together only to enquire as to what could be done to alleviate the hardships and sufferings of the public and to restore the confidence. The Chairman further said he himself was connected with the London Stock Exchange for a number of years and the Committee was in no way enquiring in a hostile spirit. Their chief aim was to bring back the business, increase happiness and prosperity and make the feelings of the public secure. They did not want to dig the past and worry for it but to look to the future.

Mr. Shroff then handed a bulky volume to the Chairman embodying the representation from his Association. His examination was reserved till Friday morning.

Mr. C. M. Kothari, Hon. Secretary and Director, Madras Stock Exchange, then represented a statement from his Association.

In reply to Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, witness said his Association allowed any men to join and do business. No particular qualifications were required. They looked to the member's capacity to work his card and his social standing.

To Sir Purshotamdas, witness said his Association was only four years old with limited members. The suggestions he had offered in his representation he was not prepared to carry out in Madras because his was an infant Association.

To Captain Sassoon, witness said they did work in Madras mostly by cash. The shares were delivered within a week after the payment.

In reply to Mr. Dalal, witness said the Madras Exchange enjoyed ten days more holidays than given under the Negotiable Instruments Act.

MR. KOTHARI'S STATEMENT.

The following is Mr. Kothari's written statement:—

My Board is strongly of opinion that there should be an independent element in the Board of Directors:—

(a) To control impartially the working of the Exchange. (b) To probe and decide the controversial questions fairly and equitably. (c) To create confidence amongst members and the general public for their decisions. (d) In case of corners by Bulls and forced depression in rates by Bears, the independent opinion of outside Directors will much help the interest of the general public.

My Board thinks that the above objects will be well served if the Board of Directors consists of some well-known non-members and some working members who can be relied upon to expound the technicalities and intricacies of the business, whilst the former being disinterested parties, can be relied upon for impartial judgment.

Contracts:—My Board is of opinion that in all contracts, brokers must mention the rates of buying and selling separately and commission charged must not be included in or excluded from the rate at which the transaction was effected, as then only the investing public can have means of ascertaining the rate of their purchase or sale independently.

Market Quotation Boards:—My Board begs to suggest, that boards for quotations of different companies quoted on the Exchange, may be put in as many prominent places in the Exchange as possible, and that the investing public should have free ingress and egress to these boards. Further, fluctuations in rates must be reported immediately by keeping a sufficient number of responsible clerks.

Quotation of Companies:—Strict scrutiny is necessary in allowing quotations of shares of different companies both for forward and cash, inasmuch as if transactions in any security are allowed for forward or cash in the Exchange, the investing public thinks that the security must be worth the quotation and is tempted to go in for investment in that security. No security should be allowed to be quoted, unless it has paid three dividends and even then the Quotation Board must exercise great care in seeing that any ulterior motive of the promoters, does not predominate in having their securities quoted. The Quotation Board must be given full powers to stop quotation of any company, if they find that the management is playing upon the weak investing public, who may not have at its back expert knowledge to probe the balance sheet, the full information as to the past and present working of the company and necessary technical insight to probe the worth of it. For this, if it can be afforded, a very competent staff may be engaged. Money spent on this can well repay the expenses by the confidence which the general public may put on the security allowed to be quoted on the Exchange.

FORWARD TRANSACTIONS.

My Board believes that there is a great deal of controversy going on over this point, whether transactions be for forward or for cash only. Healthy speculation always gives impetus to trade, but it is reckless speculation, which not only hits its author but also others, who have neither the time to consider their investments, nor that highly trained balanced mind to judge for themselves, but who follow like lambs big operators, with a hope that before the big operators clear or get in, they will be able to do so to their advantage. We are much concerned with a reckless speculator, and will have to differentiate him from a well-balanced speculator, who bases his calculations, if not exactly mathematical, at least on forecast of future events, signs of which may be in evidence or likely to be in the near future and is well influenced in his calculations by trend of other allied markets and world conditions. The latter takes advantage of his skill to foresee trend of future events and is quite justified in having his profits. He has method also in his business. He will not force rates up or down the intrinsic or estimated values, as then he will leave the method or foresight. Because of him, the general public is not the loser but a gainer, as shares of companies of good management will appreciate and vice-versa; the investing public will get hints as to their investments and bad working may be ultimately forced to adopt to the times. Coming to the reckless speculator, he bases his calculations upon the conditions in the market alone and does not take much notice of outside events. He considers himself safe or a gainer if the general public is oversold and he be the Bull or vice-versa. This bane aggravates in geometrical progression, as the settlement is longer. If settlement be short and general public be oversold, the demand of securities within the short time will be an eye-opener to them and further short sales may be discontinued as business will slacken in these securities, the general public not taking much interest in them. Then the speculator cannot force up the rates much unless the security be intrinsically worth it or may do so, at his peril, (as real holders will come out to sell off their holdings). It is this temptation to control the market and take advantage of oversold market, that the speculator forces the prices much above the intrinsic worth or corners the shares with a view to force the bears to cover their short sales at his price. This condition can to a very small extent be checked, if settlement falls due within shorter periods. It may be said that this is a check on bear business, who may be put to great disadvantage by short settlements, as thereby short time will only be given to them for happenings of their forecast. But we consider, none is at a disadvantage, as, both Bulls and Bears are given equal time for fulfilment of their forecast. Nay, it may be argued that short settlements will necessitate extension in non-working days of the Exchange and add to the greater inconvenience of the investing public, which is already grumbling at present, because of large number of days on which the Exchange is closed. To this we may reply, that as settlement will be short, the magnitude of business will be proportionately short as well. This will then not take much of time or even if it does, Exchange may be kept open for two hours for working and then settlement may follow for about a day or two. It may be said that this may mean great strain on the brokers and their staff. But we think that if a broker's business be large in magnitude, it will well repay him to keep an efficient staff to work after the settlement and making of accounts. Given educated efficient staff both for transactions in the Exchange and management of his office accounts and settlements, we believe it will not prove a hardship to the brokers to have short settlements. Strict discipline may be observed by the Board on this score and delinquents may be severely punished.

But the best course will be to discontinue the continuity of transactions, if reckless speculation is to be effectually put a stop to, by having transactions for cash only and securities demanded for delivery within three or seven days.

BHILS OF DOHAD.

SPREAD OF CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The first general meeting of Co-operative societies affiliated to the Dohad Branch of the Bombay Provincial Co-operative Bank Ltd., was held at Dohad on Monday. Nearly 500 members belonging to some thirty societies were present. Mr. J.A. Madan I.C.S. Registrar of Co-operative Societies was voted to the chair. While welcoming the representatives of societies and proposing Mr. Madan to the chair, Mr. Vaikunth L. Mehta, Managing Director of the Bank, explained the object of the meeting, and the aim of the Bank in opening a branch at Dohad. The Directors of the Bank, he said felt that a tract where the agriculturists belonged to so backward and indigenta community as that of the Bhils provided a valuable field for the introduction and development of co-operative credit and the Branch and shop of the Bank, he added were intended not only to promote the economic interests of the Bhil population but also to stimulate the spread of education and the development of the spirit of self-help and self-dependence.

A brief report was then presented by Mr. N.C. Purohit Agent of the Branch, on its work during the last twelve months. In this period the number of societies had increased from 17 to 31, and their borrowings from the Bank had grown from Rs. 15196 to Rs. 122610.

The Branch had been assisting local merchants in making remittances to or getting remittances from Bombay, Ahmedabad, Surat, and Broach, and the total of such remittances amounted to Rs. 230,000. Agricultural produce of the value of Rs. 56,000, was sold through the Branch and seed of the value of Rs. 19,000, supplied to members. Mr. Amratial V. Thakkar of the Servants of India Society then delivered a homely but very well appreciated discourse on the importance of education, during the course of which he appealed to members to send their children to school and not to wait for the enforcement of the provisions of the new compulsory Education Act. He urged that adults even though illiterate should utilize their co-operative societies as training schools imparting education in business habits, and in regular methods of work and living.

Mr. Thakkar was followed by Mr. D.A. Shah, Assistant Registrar, Gujarat, who spoke on the need for members' bringing all their produce to the Bank for sale. He pointed out that unless this was done the whole of the machinery, set up for the improvement of the Bhil community would break down. Short speeches were also made by Mr. Eusufji Patel, Special Mamlatdar, on the duties of members of managing committees, and by Mr. Ratilal Trivedi Auditor, on ten main points of co-operation after which members were asked to set forth their needs and difficulties. Mr. Madan wound up the proceedings with a few remarks summarising the main points made by the various speakers, and the meeting terminated after the distribution of *pan* and *gulab* among all who were present.

COMMUNAL TENSION AT NAGPUR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS)

NAGPUR, Nov. 21.

As a result of last evening's fight between the Mahomedans and Hindus, the Hindus are armed with *lathis* to safeguard themselves and their properties. The locality at which the fight took place was guarded by thousands of Hindus armed with *lathis* for self-defence.

Doctors Moonji's and Paranjpe's houses, business centres and every locality were guarded by people themselves. So far no untoward incidents occurred during daytime, but wild rumours are afloat that some troubles are expected to-night. Mounted police and police are guarding the places.

A Rangoon message of 20th November says:—At the High Court, A. V. Joseph of A. V. Joseph and Company who recently instituted a suit for the recovery of nearly half a crore of rupees against the Bengal-Nagpur Railway, has been adjudged insolvent.—(A. P.)

TARIFF BOARD.

MAJOR RICHARDSON EXAMINED.

The Tariff Board met again on Wednesday at 11 a.m. in the University Building. Major Richardson representative of Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas was examined.

In course of their written statement the firm stated that they considered that the Indian steel industry should be protected. It was essential that the natural resources of a country should be brought into use and steel was one of the most valuable of them. It was probable that for some years to come it would be impossible for Indian iron and steel to compete on level terms with European production. As normal conditions were returning, the prices of Continental steel were falling as low as to make it more and more difficult for the Indian steel industry to continue. They considered that the protection should be in the form of a bounty, paid on the tonnage produced annually rather than in the form of increased customs duty. A bounty of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per ton on the annual tonnage, or a guarantee of Government orders for rails with a preferential allowance to enable the Indian steel makers to compete against others would assist the industry concerned without handicapping the other allied industries. The effect of an import duty on the other hand would be to put up prices all round on the raw as well as finished article.

ORAL EVIDENCE.

In his oral evidence the Major said that they bought steel from Tatas in small quantities, the advantage being that they obtain it more quickly than imported steel. Last year they bought about 1,000 tons from them. They could not get more because the Tatas' rolls were continuously busy with manufacturing rails for Government.

Continuing the witness said his firm was a member of the Indian Engineering Association and his views were in agreement with theirs with regard to protection. His firm was constructing a bridge and about 15 per cent. of their output was on it. The other business included the building of mills and factories and they were manufacturing tanks and fencing.

At present steel was cheaper than cast-iron and the latter was more durable than the former. They never manufactured machinery. The whole of the bazar trade steel was from the Continent rather than Great Britain.

As regards labour situation they were well off. The total number of men was 1,500 mostly Indians. They did much work for the public bodies such as the Municipal Corporation, Improvement Trust. He was of opinion that local firms should get more work from public bodies than what they get now.

He agreed that the engineering works like his firm were essential for the economical and industrial development of the country and that an import on raw steel would be a handicap on the industry.

EVIDENCE OF MR. REITH.

At Thursday's sitting of the Tariff Board, Mr. Reith, the representative of George Service Company was examined. He opined that, considering the general poverty of the average consumer in this country a high import duty on Steel was not desirable. The utmost duty that could be levied on imported steel ware consistent with the interests of the consuming rayats, was 5 per cent beyond which he would not suggest going. The national and economic interests were mutually conflicting and if protection was to be given to indigenous manufactures beyond the 5 per cent maximum he would prefer the grant of bounty. Asked regarding the source of bounty he suggested levy of some export duty on some products and the revenues derived to be utilised for the purpose. The preference of wood to steel which is a general habit in Bombay province was due to the ease with which the wood was workable.

It is understood that in view of the importance and complexity of the Imperial Bank fraud case now pending before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, the Madras Government have entrusted the conduct of the prosecution to the Advocate General—(A. P.)

HAPPY CHILDHOOD.

IS LARGELY A MATTER OF HEALTH.

Let Baby's Own Tablets Keep Your Children Well.

Little children very quickly get 'out-of-sorts.' By prompt treatment they can usually

quickly be set right again. Most of their troubles arise in the first place from the stomach or bowels; that is why a good 'cleaning-out' is the first thing prescribed by the doctor. Formerly Castor Oil was the means used to bring about this: now-a-days Baby's Own Tablets do just the same work, but without trouble to the parent or discomfort to the little patient Children take Baby's Own Tablets happily because there is no nasty taste, and no griping after-pains follow their use.

As a specific for infantile indigestion, vomiting, constipation colic, diarrhoea, simple fever, croup, colds, teething pains and worms there is nothing to equal Baby's Own Tablets. Chemists sell them, at 14 annas the vial. Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

Bombay Distributers:—Narotam Girdhar & Co., A. M. Thakkar, Vishram Ramji & Co.

"INFANT WELFARE SOCIETY"

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The commonly-held doctrine that 'any stick is good enough to beat a dog with' apparently finds favour in the "Chronicle" quarters also, as is evident by the very unfair attack which you have thought fit to make on the Superintendent of the Infant Welfare Society, in your issue of the 16th instant. As one who is intimately connected with the movement from its very inception, I hope you will permit me to add a few other facts which will enble your roaders to view the article in question in its proper perspective. I shall first of all take up the question of the Superintendent's qualifications. True, she is a nurse, but trained in the sense in which it can never be understood in this country. Perhaps it will surprise you to hear that many of our big hospitals have as Superintendents trained nurses who have risen to that position by sheer dint of hard work and ability. The present superintendent was connected with the London County Council and has had ample opportunities of studying infant welfare work of the kind she is now in charge. You have been misinformed about the Superintendent's "flying visits and inspections." This charge could only have been brought by one possessing a very superficial acquaintance with her activities. Without going into the itinerary of her daily duties, she spends more than half-an-hour at the centre she happens to visit and is personally present at the clinics conducted by lady doctors. You are wrong again in stating that "7 or 8 'dais' are gathered at a particular centre." In all lectures are given to 'dais' at three different centres. (What a task it is to get 'dais' to attend regularly is known only to those who have attempted it.) No grosser charge could have been made than that lectures to 'dais' are translated by a nurse with an imperfect knowledge of Marathi. The nurse you allude to (meaning myself) has studied upto the 'navnit' standard its equivalent in English would be the School Finals. Surely one may expect her to speak and write the vernacular correctly, especially as she herself is an Indian. Then again you speak of the centres as milk depots. Nothing could be further from the truth and if you will send for last year's report of the Society you will be soon convinced that they have passed that stage. They were milk depots when the honorary lady doctors had the running of them. The Society has not neglected the maternity side of the work: in fact, if you send for the figures from the Health Officer you will find that a greater percentage of labour cases has gone through the hands of the centre nurses. It may be news to you that even in the middle of the night when an urgent call comes, they have attended promptly. I am not concerned why honorary doctors were replaced by what you are pleased to term "raw doctors." Although you cannot see it is obvious that the committee saw that only by paid workers could the work be run on efficient lines. Every business man knows that honorary work cannot hope to compete with paid work. The doctors you have in mind are no doubt estimable persons of "great experience and high qualifications," but I must frankly tell you that they cannot lay claim to "intimate touch" with the (to use your own words) temperamentally shy women who live in their thousands in chawls among whom the Society's work is mainly confined. An "intimate touch" could only be got by a personal visit to the very homes of these women. Can you tell me if any of the lady doctors you allude to have ever done this most elementary duty. No. On the other hand, I have seen the Superintendent go into the homes of these women dozens of times. Perhaps it will be news again to you to hear that the ladies employed by me [illegible] visiting almost daily in fact they take tea with them and, taking further advantage of their hospitable nature, we try to drive home a few lessons about hygiene, etc.

Coming to the kernel of your attack, the affair which brought about the resignation of Dr. (Miss) Mistry. These are facts which I gathered when I investigated into the matter after the complaint was made by the centre nurses who were witnesses of Dr. Mistry's rough behaviour to a poor Mahomedan woman patient attending the Kamatipura centre. It appeared that Dr. Mistry gripped hold of the woman's hand and pushed her out. The other case in which Dr. Mistry was concerned happened at Imamwada centre. It appeared that her behaviour towards the patients there caused seven women patients to walk away, and they never again put in an appearance at the centre. The matter was brought to the notice of the Superintendent who merely did her duty by reporting to the secretary. So you will see that no question of "allegation" rises, nor was she actuated by any feeling of racial bias. A committee was appointed to enquire into the matter and on its recommendations Dr. Mistry was dealt with in the only way possible. It comes as a surprise to me that Mrs. Petit sent in a favourable report. My information is just the contrary. Well, it is left for the public now to judge whether the nurses in two different centres concocted to bring a false charge against Dr. Mistry. As both the nurses are Indians, it is difficult to import racial feeling into the matter.

To close, I cannot allow this opportunity to go without informing the public of the great organising ability and energy of Miss Nye, the Superintendent referred to in your editorial. She has worked whole-heartedly for the poor women you pity, and withal she was an Indian in spirit and sympathy. It is really a tragedy that disinterested work of the kind she has performed should merit the unfair terms in which you have summarised her work. One cannot understand the motive which has inspired your editorial especially as it is rumoured that the Superintendent has resigned.—Yours etc.

THERESA MARQUIS.
Assistant, Infant Welfare Society.
Bombay, November 19.

BOMBAY MUNICIPA LITY AND S. AFRICAN COAL.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I should be obliged if you will kindly give this letter a little space in your valuable columns.

The Bombay Municipality has passed a resolution boycotting the Empire goods and it is now incumbent on the Corporators to see that the boycott is made as effective as possible. The Bombay Municipality consumes nearly 20,000 tons of coal annually and during the current year it is under a contract for South African coal. I trust Mr. L. R. Tairsee and others on the Municipal Committee will see that no more South African coal is bought for the Bombay Municipality.

The Ahmedabad Municipality although far away from Bengal collieries has entered into a contract for Indian coal and one fails to see any reason why the Bombay Municipality should not consume Indian coal. There is Indian coal as good as African and there are firms in Bombay who are ready to supply best coal to the extent of 7,400 calories as to quality at much cheaper rate than that of the South African coal. I hope for the ensuing year, the Bombay Municipality will call in tenders for Indian coal.—Yours, etc.,

MANORANJAN.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Captain H. G. Rivett-Carnac of the Indian Army to be Assistant Political Agent on probation, and to do duty as Assistant Resident, Kolhapur, and Second-in-Command and Adjutant, Kolhapur Infantry, vice Major J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., transferred.

Major J. de la Hay Gordon, O.B.E., M.C., on relief, to be Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar vice Major J. C. Tate on deputation.

Major B. R. Reilly, O.B.E., on return from leave, to be Political Agent, Kathiawar, vice Major A. S. Meek, C.M.G., proceeding on leave.

Mr. C. H. Reynolds to be Assistant Superintendent of Police on probation in the Bombay Presidency.

Mr. S. G. Kharkar to be First Class Subordinate Judge.

Mr. V. G. Sane to be First Class Subordinate Judge.

Mr. Dhirajlal C. Desai to act as Deputy Superintendent of Police, Ahmedabad.

Lieutenant-Colonel R. M. Carter, C.B., F.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. Lond.), D.T.M. (Liverp.)' I.M.S., to act as Senior Medical Officer and First Physician, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Medicine and Therapeutics, Grant Medical College, Bombay.

Major S. S. Vazifdar, M.R.C.S. (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), I.M.S., to act as Second Physician and Registrar, J. J. Hospital, and Professor of Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Grant Medical College Bombay.

Dr. F. N. Kapadia, M.D. (Bom), to act as Professor of Pathology and Morbid Anatomy and Curator of Pathological Museum, Grante Medical College, Bombay, on Rs. 700 per mensem, pending further orders.

Mr. Himatlal Bapulal Parikh, L.C.E., Executive is granted leave on average pay for six weeks.

Mr. W. W. Smart, I.C.S., on return from leave, to be Collector of Ahmednagar vice Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S.

Mr. G. Monteath, I.C.S., on relief to be Collector of Poona, vice Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., proceeding on leave.

Mr. A. W. W. Mackie, I.C.S., is granted leave on average pay for four months combined with leave on half average pay for seven months.

Mr. H. W. Starte, Divisional Forest Officer, Working Plans, C. C., is granted leave on average pay for eight months and on half average pay for two months and a half.

The Venerable C. F. W. Hatchell, Archdeacon of Bombay, is granted, preparatory to retirement, leave on average pay for eight months followed by leave on half average pay for eight months.

KANARA FLOOD RELIEF COMMITTEE

The Hon. Secretaries of the Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Bombay, acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the following addition contributions:—The Canara Mutual Benefit Society Rs. 260, The Shamrao Vithal Urban Co-operative Credit Society Ltd. Rs. 250, Anonymous Rs. 200, Mr. Damodhar Anandji Rs. 50, Messrs. Ranchoddas Odhavji, Pushottam. Dhanji Rs. 25 each Belgaum collections through Mr. K. G. Prabhu Rs. 20/6/0, Messrs. The Deccan Cycle and Motor Accessaries Co., Gangadhar Motilal Rs. 15 each Messrs. [illegible] Tiwari, S. S. B. and Mrs. Lalitabai. S Kaikini Rs. 10 each, Messrs. G. S. Kulkarni, Sympathiser, A. Student, A. Sympathiser. Mathuradas Motiram, N. K. Tendle, B. B. Desai, L. D. Pai, Anonymous, S. A. Mehta, D. B. Poonawala. M. Anandan Rs. 5 each, sums under Rupees five Rs. 67/15/0 Total Rs. 1038/5/0, Previously acknowledged Rs. 17643/13/3 Grand Total Rs. 18682/2/3.

Contributions may be sent to Mr. Shanker M. Jothady, Hon. Treasurer, Kanara Flood Relief Committee, Chandra Bhuvan, Harvey Road, Gamdevi, Bombay, or the office of the "Bombay Chronicle".

INVESTITURE CEREMONY.

At an investiture to be held at Government House, Malabar Point, Bombay, today (Friday) at 9-30 p.m., His Excellency the Governor intends to present:—

The Sanad of the hereditary title of 'Raja' to Meherban Sir Malojirao Vyankatrao Raje Ghorpade, Raja of Mudhol.

The insignia of a Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India to Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Bart.

The insignia of a Companion in the Military Division of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath to Major General J.H.K. Stewart.

The insignia of a Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire to Mr. J. R. Martin.

The Badge of the Distinguished Service Order to Lieutenant Colonel H.M.M. Melhuish.

The insignia of an Officer in the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Rao Bahadur Keshav Vithal Kokje.

The insignia of an Officer in the Military Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Lieutenant Commander R.H. Stringer.

The insignia of a Member in the Civil Division of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire to Mr. H.M. Browne, Rao Saheb Raghunath Balkrishna Rajadhyaksha.

The Kaiser-i-Hind Medal of the Second Class to Dr. R. D. Dalal, Dr. J.D. Munsiff.

The Donat Badge of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem to Mr. D.F. Panthaki, Mrs. Shirin D. Panthaki, Mr. Manekshah R. Patel, Captain Kaikhosru S. Patel,

The Sanad and Badge of Khan Bahadur to Khan Bahadur Sardar Imam Bakhsh *walad* Fateh Khan Jatoi.

The Sanad and Badge of Rao Bahadur to Rao Bahadur Malaya Ganpat, Rao Bahadur Javermal Tahilram Shahani.

The Sanad and Badge of Khan Saheb to Khan Saheb Naoroji Nasarvanji Vakil.

The Sanad and Badge of Rao Saheb to Rao Saheb Diwan Kirpaldas Lakhumal, Rao Saheb Dhondu Vishnu Parulekar, Rao Saheb Hariram Madhavji Machhar.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief who is now on a short visit to Lucknow, will leave on the 25th instant and return to Delhi on the 3rd December visiting Allahabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, Jhansi, Agra and Muttra en route. Lord Rawlinson will only stop for a day at each of these places.—(A. P.)

THE BOMBAY ELECTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The Bombay elections are now over, and as Mr. V. J. Patel says, he would now devote his time, in furthering the movement of boycott of British goods.

By furthering this movement, India has more to gain than to loose. Barring cloth, in most of the goods, India would be a gainer by patronizing continental countries, Japan and America at the expense of Great Britain and her Dominions who have chosen to humiliate India, now and again, and last but not the least by their Kenya decision, which is an outrage on India's sense of self-respect.

In point of cloth, India can be self-supporting, if her people show some patriotism to patronize Swa-leshi cloth only. Indian mills, combined with intensive production of Khaddar—hand-spun and hand-woven or simply hand-woven—can certainly supply the required cloth. It would give employment to millions of our poor countrymen, some of whom do not receive a full meal a day, from year's end to year's end, according to some well-known English writers.

Mr. Joseph Baptista comes out to-day, with his pet theory that "Mending or Ending" the Council programme of the Swarajists does not differ from the programme of the Liberals. He has laboured long to prove it and brought forth a dead mouse. Any one with the least knowledge of Liberal mentality, which greedily snatches at official crumbs, would distinguish between "mending" of reforms, of the petitioning fraternity and that of the self-respecting politicians, who want a state of equality between India and other parts of the Empire. The Liberals made a row of protest against the Public Service Commission. But there was one who was their representative in some of the Liberal deputations to England, who accepted to serve in the Commission. Mr. Baptista forgets that Liberals have never put forth "wrecking" or "ending" the Councils in their programme. The Independents may have conceived that, but not the Moderates.

Mr. Baptista commended such men as Mr. Dumasia and Sir Chimanlal, at the expense of Mr. V. J. Patel, and Mr. J. B. Petit, who could stand against official frowns and favours in the Legislative Assembly.

Had Mr. M. R. Jaykar been persuaded to stand for the Assembly instead of for the local Council, he would have succeeded in ousting Mr. Dumasia, who is merely a mediocre Moderate. He would have been, like Mr. Jinnah, a source of strength to the national cause, in the Legislative Assembly, where there is likely to be a majority of self-seeking, Moderates, who would succumb to the subtle blandishments of the Bureaucracy.—Yours, etc.

VITHALDAS K. BHUTA.
101, Amritwady,
Girgaon, Bombay, Nov. 21.

"THE BOMBAY NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir—Will you be kind enough to give room to the following in your widely circulated paper in your to-morrow's issue and oblige:—

I beg to contradict the statement made by the worthy Secretary of the Bombay National Volunteer Corps, Mr. B. S. Shatri, in today's issue regarding the report published in your Sunday Paper about Maulana Shaukat Ali's reception. The report was true to a letter. From the signature of the Secretary I guess that Mr. B. S. Shatri is the only Secretary of the B. N. V. Corps and none else.

Now to come to the point I, the undersigned, was present with my squad of 25 volunteers strong on the Victoria Terminus platform to receive Maulana Shaukat Ali, his brother and mother on Saturday evening, which fact can ever be coroborated by the President of our Corps, Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, her daughter and many others who were present on the occasion. Our volunteers also took part in keeping order at the station. On the contrary Mr. B. S. Shatri, the enthusiatic Secretary to the Bombay National Volunteer Crops, was not at all visible on the station at the time of according reception to the "Big Ali Brother" Further, I can say without the least hesitation that hardly six to eight volunteers belonging to the Bombay National Volunteer Corps were seen on the platform at the time of reception, to Ali Brothers and their mother.

As far as I know, Mr. Osman Sobani never entrusted the work to any particular corps, as such, for keeping order on the station, but the whole management was in the hands of the City Khilafat Committee, which, can be verified at any moment by the calls received by our corps from the Jt. Hon. Secretaries of the City Khilafat Committee and the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee as well.

Now to speak of the procession, I ask my learned friend Mr. B. S. Shatri, the Secretary of the Bombay National Corps, whether he himself had taken any part in the said procession. And, secondly, all the volunteers of the B. N. V. Corps disappeared excepting two or three when the actual procession started. I can further say that those two or three who remained back were sitting at ease in the pilot car, I belive because they were ashamed to march as they could not make up their number.

Lastly the presence of our volunteers till the procession ended at the Central Khilafat Office, can very easily be proved by Maulana Shaukat Ali himself and even by Mr. Osman Sobani when the National Salute was given to our veteran leader Maulana Shaukat Ali at the entrance of the central Khilafat Office.

From the above facts, public may judge for themselves how jealous the Bombay National Volunteer Corps, is regarding the duties performed by the Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps without any prejudice to any other corps.

With these few facts I close my letter and leave the rest to the public to judge. I am, dear sir, yours etc.,

KAMALNATH B. SANZGIRI.
Lieutentant & Jt. Hon. Secretary,
Swaraj Sabha Volunteer Corps.
C/o Young Men's Education Society,
Kandewady, Girgaon, No. 4.

A Delhi message of November 20 states:—The Government of India have appointed a departmental committee to go over the question of the modification of rules governing the occupation of Government quarters by the Gazetted officers at Simla. The committee will consist of Sir Basil Blackett, Chairman, and Mr. A. S. Chatterjee, Mr. A. H. Ley, Mr. H. Tonkinson Mr. A. F. L. Brayne, Major E. K. Squires and Mr. G. S. Bajpai as members with Mr. A. Brebner, Superintending Engineer, Simla, as the Secretary to the Committee which will hold its first meeting to-morrow in Delhi.—(A.P.)

Dropsy and the Kidneys

DROPSICAL EYES.

Dropsy is an accumulation in the body, of water which the kidneys have been unable to excrete. It is not a disease in itself, but is a symptom of organic disease. Either defective kidneys or heart trouble may be the cause, but as kidney disease so frequently affects the heart, the kidneys are more commonly responsible.

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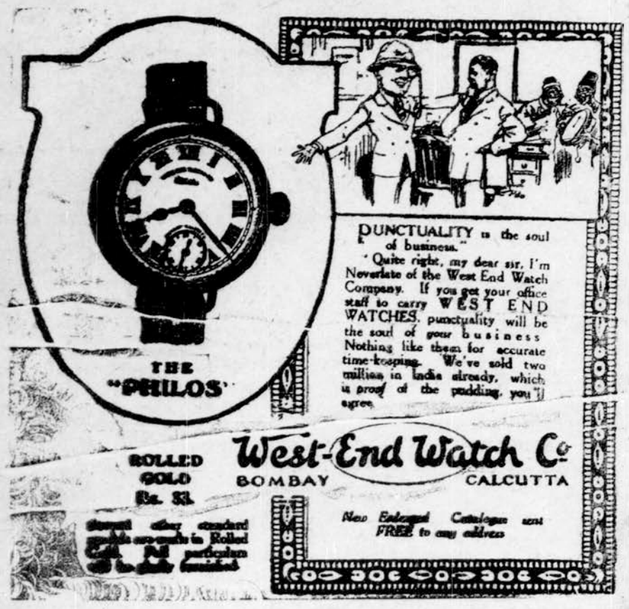
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